



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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OUR WINTER ISSUE.

ON January 30, 1904, the Winter Issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* will be published. The illuminated cover has been in the hands of the printers since August, and it will be an exquisite accompaniment to the contents of the number, especially any circulars or price-lists which are entrusted to us for distribution to the best 12,000 buyers of druggists' goods in the British Empire. That this is an effective way of advertising the following letter shows:

The Publisher, November 25, 1903.
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEAR SIR,—We are obliged to you for your favour. We shall be pleased to again take this space for a four-page inset in your issue of January 30, and, as you say, you have no need to enlarge upon the excellence of these special issues of yours. As we have told you before, we find this one of the most remunerative advertisements which we at present have.

Yours faithfully,

This letter is from a firm who have had an inset in the *C. & D.* on previous occasions, and they are most experienced advertisers. Our Publisher will supply full information to any business-house that applies to him.

Summary.

FELS NAPTHA SOAP AGENTS have again failed to convince the Court of Appeal that they have a right to the description "Naphtha soap" (p. 935).

TRICHROMATIC PHOTOGRAPHY was explained in a concise and clear manner to the Chemists' Assistants' Association last week by Mr. F. Goldby. We report his lecture on p. 940.

MR. JUSTICE BYRNE promises judgment in the tabloid case next Monday. We report the speeches by Mr. Walter, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Parker (for the Comptroller-General). See p. 951.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE hold that by affixing recom-mendatory labels to ailment-name medicines for sale by registered chemists they make them dutiable, and must affix stamps accordingly (p. 934).

In proceedings under the Medicine-stamp Acts against a West-End company for the sale of unstamped proprietary articles, two counts were dismissed because the labels were printed in German and French (p. 936).

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, speaking as chairman at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy dinner, contrasted education in pure chemistry with that in pharmacy, and suggested that pharmaceutical examiners should be pharmaceutical chemists (p. 949).

MR. E. W. MANN, in a paper read before the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, described very fully the properties of cod liver oil and its substitutes, and showed that a colour-reaction with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids distinguishes cod-liver oil from other fish-oils (p. 939).

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT mentions that Professor Dunstan is revising the arsenic tests (p. 930). Mr. William Chattaway, of the Apothecaries' Hall, has prepared a digest of the researches and criticisms on the B.P. during 1899-1902, which is published this week at 1s. (p. 933).

THE BUSINESS of the General Medical Council at the session just closed was not of first-class importance, but several minor items specially interest chemists. Applications from dentist-chemists for registration without examinations have been refused, and the names of two dentists have been removed from the register (p. 928).

RATHER a better feeling is evident in the markets this week, and there are several important fluctuations in value. HIGH peppermint oil has risen rapidly, mostly on speculative account. Ceylon citronella oil is dearer, owing to scarcity; shellac and English refined camphor have been advanced by one refiner; cardamoms, coriander-seed, menthol, and pot. pruss. flav. are firmer. Morphine and quinine are tending easier, and quicksilver, cinnamon, cod-liver oil, and cocaine are lower (p. 946).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL-MEETING this week was long and rather interesting. Mr. Carteighe and Mr. Saul are representing the Society at the Board of Education's Conference on Leaving-certificates (p. 923). It was decided that a deputation should seek an interview with the Board of Inland Revenue about stamped-medicine matters (p. 924), and there was a heated discussion respecting the suppression of the B.P.C. letter *re* a proposed "Compendium" (p. 926).

NEW "C. & D." BOOKS,

"ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE."

Now ready.

By Joseph Ince, F.I.C., Ph.C., &c., late lecturer on Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society. This volume is purely educational. It takes students of pharmacy and medicine over the whole range of the operations and principles that underlie the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and teaches the practice as well as when business opportunity makes the student an expert dispenser. Price, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 9d.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME OF "PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."

In the press.

This volume has special relation to the new reading of the Medicine-stamp Acts whereby registered chemists may sell known, admitted, and approved remedies without stamp-duty. It comprises the history and a consolidation of the Acts and explanatory treatise, thousands of working formulas for all kinds of medicinal and toilet preparations, an Australian hospitals' formulary, &c. The volume will be a fitting companion to the exceedingly popular first volume, and in many respects unique. Price, 10s.; by post, 10s. 6d. Orders will be executed in rotation. Order now. Recognised by the Board of Inland Revenue as a book of reference.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A photographic society has been formed for Grange and district. The Secretary is Mr. A. W. Hankinson, chemist, Grange-over-Sands.

At Liverpool Assizes on November 27, Herbert Part (37), who posed as a surgeon and as the husband of the wife of a surgeon of the same name, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for bigamy.

Two youths, named Kelly and McDonald, were dealt with under the First Offenders Act by the Doncaster Magistrates, on November 23, for stealing two packing-cases belonging to Messrs. Kilner Brothers, glass bottle manufacturers, Conisbrough.

The Mayor of Pontefract (Councillor Hopkinson) committed suicide on November 27 by cutting his throat with a razor. One of the principal witnesses at the inquest was Mr. Alfred Collins, chemist, carrying on business in Corn Market, Pontefract, a nephew of the deceased, who advanced the theory that the wound to the throat was accidental, as deceased did not seem to have quite finished shaving.

Another riotous scene was witnessed at a meeting organised by Professor Richard, the "medical electrician," in the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, on November 30. The quarrel of the rival "professors" was recently recorded in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* (November 7, page 759). On this occasion the supporters of each "professor" were in about equal strength, and much damage was done to person and property before the police eventually managed to clear the hall. "And this is what they call the healing art," grimly observed one of the belligerents as, after being ejected from the hall, he paused to wipe away traces of blood from his face and to rearrange his collar and necktie.

The Postal C.O.D. System.

A meeting, attended by about two dozen traders, was held in Pawson & Leaf's library, 9 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., on December 1, to discuss the proposed C.O.D. postal system. The proceedings were private, the Press not being admitted.

Replying to a deputation from the Grocers' Federation which waited on the Postmaster-General this week, Lord Stanley said the C.O.D. system would prove a public convenience and a benefit to shopkeepers. He thought that in many ways the system, were it adopted, would be for the benefit of the small trader as well as the greater one. He wished, however, to assure the deputation that the system was not likely to come immediately into use.

Patent-medicine Vendors in Conference.

A meeting under the auspices of the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores' Association was held at the Hôtel de Ville, Leeds, on November 25. The meeting was very well attended, and the proceedings were conducted in private; but we understand that the principal topic of discussion was the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill as it is likely to affect drug-stores. The Medicine-stamps Act and the position of unqualified traders under the new reading of the Act also proved a fruitful theme for consideration. The question of proprietary or patent medicines prior to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was dealt with, the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Pickup being mentioned in this connection. Letters from well-known M.P.s regarding the proposed Pharmacy Bill were submitted, and the advisability of sending a communication to proprietary manufacturers who advertise "Sold by Boots" or "Sold by Taylor's," as the case may be, instead of "Sold at all chemists and drug-stores," was likewise gone into. The doings of co-operative societies, and the effect of their system of trading on prices, was another of the subjects that received the consideration of the meeting.

The Institute of Chemistry.

Part III. of the 1903 *Proceedings*, issued this week, is devoted chiefly to proceedings of the Council and examination-matters. It has been agreed to raise the examination-fees to 5*l.* 5*s.* each for the Intermediate and Final, and reduced fees for re-examination are to be discontinued. Life-compositions for Fellows, varying from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 21*l.*, according to age and standing, have also been arranged. The Examiner's report on the July examinations shows that fifty-five candidates were examined and thirty-six passed. The Council report gifts to the library, chief amongst which, by Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, a fine engraving of Dalton by Workington, after the painting by Allen, and a Synoptic Scale of Chemical Equivalents, by William Hyde Wollaston, M.D., Sec. R.S.; by Mr. Harry Wilson, in addition to a gift of books, a copy of an engraving of a group consisting of W. Allen Miller, W. Thos. Brande, Thos. Graham, W. K. Grove, and M. Faraday, and an engraving of the bust of Dalton from the statue by Chantry.

A Quarter of a Century's Adulteration.

In submitting his quarterly report to the Mayor and Councillors of Paddington, Mr. Alf. W. Stokes, F.I.C., states that he has been public analyst to Paddington for twenty-five years. He therefore gives a *résumé* of the changes that have taken place in the art of adulteration during that time, which in effect shows that while during his first quarter, twenty-five years ago, there were 62 per cent. of adulterated samples, the present quarter shows only 5½ per cent. The articles reviewed are generally foodstuffs (cocoa, butter, milk, coffee, &c.), and Mr. Stokes has only one small paragraph dealing with drugs. "Drugs," he says, "have proved very free from adulteration, the only notable exception being phosphate of soda. This I formerly found to contain comparatively large quantities of arsenic. Strange to say, the druggists then found this impurity to be almost universal, owing to the material being made by the use of impure chemicals."

Birmingham Notes.

The Theatre Royal, New Street, is to give place to a new theatre and some fine shops. As these are in an excellent position, one might with advantage be converted into an up-to-date pharmacy.

An opportunity arises for a young man as a pupil to a well-known local firm of analysts and manufacturing chemists. One hundred guineas for three years is the premium required.

Principal Oliver Lodge has advanced the theory that the rarity in recent years of the metropolitan choking fogs of the pea-soup variety may be due to the vast amount of electric energy now generated in the metropolis.

The inspector of secondary schools for the county of Worcester, commenting upon the decay of Latin, ascribes it partly to the fact that most Latin teachers nowadays have no real knowledge of the subject. As this is an essential part of the pharmacist's Arts examination it has a serious bearing on pharmacy.

The *Birmingham Mail* has been greatly interested in Sir W. Ramsay's lecture on radium and its transition to helium and onward to nothing. The editor published the opinion of Sir Oliver Lodge on Friday last, and wound up with a chat which he had on the subject with a local pharmacist, who is described as "the well-known analyst."

The Cattle and Dog Show week has passed. A round of visits gives much to interest the brotherhood, a few of whom are exhibitors of animals, and others of medicines and veterinary appliances. Messrs. B. C. Tipper & Sons were large exhibitors, cattle and dog medicines, condiments, surgical appliances, vaccine for cows, and so forth, being liberally displayed.

The question of medical etiquette is again to the fore in Birmingham. This time it is Doctor *versus* Police. The Chief Constable has sent a circular round to all medical men asking for information which would lead to the discovery of the mother of a dead child found some days ago. The attitude to be taken up by the doctors is that professional secrets should not be divulged. Would the same etiquette apply in the case of deaths by poisons purchased in pharmacies?

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. J. M. Furness's expenses in connection with his municipal contest in the Burngreave Ward amounted to 98l. 10s. 7d.

Mr. Batty Langley, M.P., the Pharmacy Bill *bête noire*, has been disporting himself in Paris this week, having gone over with the party of British M.P.s who are visiting the French capital.

At Sheffield, on December 1, Arthur Wood, a carter, was committed by the Stipendiary for twenty-one days for the theft of two barrels, the property of Mr. S. P. Lowe, chemist and druggist, London Road.

Sheffield contributed two to the procession of witnesses subpoenaed by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in the "tabloid" case—viz., Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, of High Street, and Mr. George Squire, of Haymarket. Neither of these gentlemen was, however, called on to give evidence.

The transactions and annual report of the Sheffield Microscopical Society, a copy of which is just to hand, shows that the Society is fairly well supported by local pharmacists, there being about a dozen in the list of members. The report gives an interesting summary of the year's work.

The Sheffield (Parasitic Mange) Order of 1903 came into force on December 3. Under the order owners of horses, asses, and mules affected with or suspected of parasitic mange are required to isolate such diseased or suspected animals and to give notification to the police. The order also deals with the treatment of affected animals and the cleansing and disinfection of infected premises, harness, &c. Offences against this order rank as offences against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, with its accompanying penalties.

The past week has been a very busy and exciting one for the Governors of the Sheffield University College. First, there was the formal application to the Privy Council for a charter for the proposed new University. Then came the news that the Privy Council had granted a charter to Leeds, but with the important reservation that the title "The Victoria University of Yorkshire" is inadmissible, their Lordships objecting to a collocation of names which would seem to imply on behalf of the proposed University a possessory interest in the whole of Yorkshire. The feeling here is one of hearty goodwill towards Leeds and its new powers, but there is a subdued feeling of congratulation that the Sheffield opposition to the proposed title has been successful, the reply of the Privy Council being interpreted to mean that there is room for another University—i.e., Sheffield. Following on this announcement came the annual meeting of the Court of Governors on November 27, at which the Treasurer reported that out of the net sum of 70,000l. required for the new buildings, 51,280l. had been received. Before this scheme had been fairly launched they had been plunged into the greater scheme of a University, and in order to get powers it had seemed necessary to raise a further 100,000l. for endowment. Of this sum they had already 49,750l. promised, so that during the last two years Sheffield had contributed 131,031l. towards University work in the city. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was again elected a Governor of the College, and was present both at the meeting and the annual dinner which followed, when Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B. (President of the British Association), proposed "Success to the University College of Sheffield."

Fires.

Last week a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. William Hickman, pharmaceutical chemist, Eastover, Bridgwater. The fire originated through a beam over a fireplace igniting, but no serious damage was done.

A fire occurred on Saturday at the premises of Mr. J. Arden, chemist and druggist, of George Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. It originated in a store-room, and much damage was done before the flames could be subdued.

A fire was caused in a Swansea chemist's shop recently in an extraordinary manner. A dog chased a cat into the shop, and in the rush round the room upset a quantity of essence

of heliotrope into the fireplace, which caused a big blaze, and damage estimated at 20l.

A store-room at the back of the premises occupied by Mr. J. A. Dale, chemist, Hightown, Crewe, was burnt out early on Sunday morning, November 29. Considerable damage was done to the stock of drugs and sundries stored there, but the loss is covered by insurance.

Notes from the Three Towns.

The depressing weather of the past few weeks has increased the number of attempted suicides in the district. Carbolic acid and salts of lemon are two of the poisons taken.

The committee of the Trade Section of the local Association have elected Mr. S. A. Perkins Chairman, Mr. H. D. Davey Secretary, and Mr. F. A. Spear Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

The bacteriology class carried on by Dr. Bushnell at the Plymouth Technical Schools is well attended by chemists, and, judging by the speeches of some of his pupils at the annual dinner last week, the germs of "pharmacocci" have multiplied largely.

Mr. J. Maurice, of 34 Bedford Street, Plymouth, through continued ill-health, has been obliged to retire from business. The premises will now be occupied by a firm of portmanteau-dealers. Mr. H. Vibert, chemist and druggist, who has been managing the business for some time past, has purchased the stock, &c., and will carry on the connection at 13 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Photographic Competitions.

The Royal Photographic Society are organising, in connection with their affiliation of photographic societies scheme, competitions of pictorial photographs and lantern-slides. The pictorial competition closes on January 23, and the lantern-slide competition on February 13. Particulars can be had from the Royal Photographic Society, 66 Russell Square, W.C., or any of the affiliated societies.

The Chemist Again.

An inquest was held at Hammersmith on November 30, by Mr. Drew, on a five-months-old child named Potter, who had been given some cough-mixture, composed of ipecacuanha-wine and syrup of squills, sold by Mr. Thomas Strode, chemist and druggist, of 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Dr. William Pauli said his autopsy showed that death was due to pneumonia of several days' standing, and he considered death was accelerated by want of medical care. The child would have had a better chance with earlier medical treatment. The medicine given by the chemist was harmless, but did no good. Mr. Strode said he sold twopennyworth of mixture for the child, and told the woman if it got no better to go for a doctor. The Coroner said that was the third case in a week in which young children had died from pneumonia after being treated by chemists. It was not that the chemist's medicine had done any harm; it would have been in the same condition if it had not had it. The danger was in waiting to see the effects of the chemist's medicine. He pointed out that a chemist had no training in the treatment of disease, and prescribing in this way was an offence under the Apothecaries Act. The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia and natural causes.

The Week's Poisonings.

The whole of the thirteen deaths that have occurred by poisoning since our last record appear to have been premeditated. Three of the total number were caused by the mineral acids—the most dangerous and most easily procurable of unscheduled poisons. The victims in these cases were a tinplate-worker at Sheffield named Rhodes, who drank hydrochloric acid; a Hull woman, Florence Night-scales, who took sulphuric acid; and a market-porter at St. Pancras, Joseph Smith, who poisoned himself with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. Miss E. M. Forsyth, a Watford lady doctor, who suffered from kidney-disease, injected an overdose of morphine which accelerated her death. An accountant named Brealey obtained 5 gr. of morphine from Mr. G. A. Barnes, chemist and druggist, Newton Abbot, alleging that it was to destroy a cat. The

man took it himself and died. An unknown man was found unconscious on the esplanade at Brighton on November 30, and died in the Sussex County Hospital from opium-poisoning. Three deaths were caused by oxalic acid. Henry Metcalfe, of Bedford, purchased 2*l.* worth from a chemist, who warned him of its poisonous properties, but he made a solution, drank it, and died; a charwoman named Byers, living in St. Pancras, was another victim; while the third was Eliza Roberts, a Wandsworth widow. Sophia Agnes Floyd, of Andover, poisoned herself with carbolic acid, and the same poison was taken by a mason's labourer at Cardiff named John Lane. William Patrick Allen, of Newbridge, procured 5 gr. of strychnine and a penny packet of salt of lemon from a chemist, representing that he wanted the strychnine to poison a dog and the salt of lemon to clean his tunic. Allen took both poisons in a quantity of cheese which he had previously chewed, and died in agony. At Kensington an inquest was held on November 30 on Augustine Joice (51), a dipsomaniac, who had been in a home for inebriates, but returned to his habits on his release. A doctor had given him a liniment of aconite and belladonna for gout, and he took a large dose of this and expired soon after.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Chemist's Library.

On November 24 the extensive library of the late Mr. George McMaster, 8 Palmerston Villas, Upper Rathmines, was disposed of by Messrs. J. H. North & Co., auctioneers.

Tender Accepted.

The tender of Messrs. Hunt & Co., 17 Westland Row, Dublin, has been accepted for the supply of drugs to Dr. Stevens's Hospital, Dublin, for the ensuing twelve months.

Inferior Ginger-wine.

Messrs. Bewley & Draper (Limited), Dublin, druggists and ginger-wine manufacturers, have recently discovered that ginger-wines of an inferior quality have been frequently sold as the product of their firm. They have offered a reward of 20*l.* for such information as will lead to the conviction of any trader offering the spurious product.

Medical Requisites.

The Cootehill Guardians have received a letter from the Local Government Board forwarding for their consideration a letter which they had received from Dr. Moorhead, complaining of the quality of medical requisites supplied by the Medical Supply Company, and they considered that the Guardians should take steps to terminate the contract. Dr. Moorhead complained of the inferior articles supplied, adding that the company had been sending in rubbish. In the discussion it was thought the fault lay with the Local Government Board for insisting on the lowest tender being accepted. There should be standard samples. It was resolved that as soon as the contract is terminated the Guardians re-advertise, but do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Analyst's Report Conclusive.

The Local Government Board have written to the Navan Guardians that the liquor chiritæ concentratus recently supplied for use in the Navan Dispensary district was not up to the standard, according to the analyst (see *C. & D.*, October 31, page 720, and November 7, page 783). A minimum of 4 per cent. for extractive in the preparation had been laid down, and the analyst had found that this sample had only 3.4 per cent. of extractive. The Local Government Board further stated that the contractor should be required to replace, without further delay, the quantity of drug in stock at the dispensary by a fresh supply, and he should be reminded that, according to the terms of his contract, the analyst's report is binding and conclusive.

Don't Know.

The Local Government Board want to know from the Strabane Poor-law Guardians why it is that the County Court Judge recently gave a decree against the Guardians in the case of an account not rendered within the prescribed time by Mr. Hill, chemist. The Guardians have replied that they do not know, and advise the Local Government Board to ask the Judge.

Presentation.

At Dublin, on Saturday last, Dr. Alexander Gordon, L.P.S.I., the Medical Hall, Ranelagh, was the recipient of a purse of sovereigns and a beautifully illuminated address from a number of his personal friends as a mark of their appreciation of his courage in meeting publicly a charge of indecent assault made recently against him by a former patient, and which, on the evidence, was described by the Magistrate as an outrageous case of blackmail, and scouted out of court. The function was followed by a complimentary dinner to Dr. Gordon, at which were present a number of medical and other gentlemen, many of whom bore testimony to their guest's honour and integrity.

Avery Scales.

At the meeting of the Newry Guardians on November 25, Mr. P. N. White, drug-contractor, Sligo, wrote stating that he had ordered scales to be sent direct from Messrs. Avery's establishment in Belfast, as he had done on a former occasion. Messrs. Avery, he said, had informed him that their No. 3,218 scale did not bear the name of "Avery," as they were only second-class scales, but the mark was "James Garland & Co." The Clerk mentioned that the Local Government Board had promised to attend to this matter on the next revision of the medicine list C.

The Forgery Charge.

At the City Commission, Dublin, on December 1, before Mr. Justice Kenry, Alexander Kirkland pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having forged and uttered receipts for money, as reported in the *C. & D.* last week. Mr. John O'Mahony (instructed by Mr. Gerald Byrne) appeared for the prisoner, and said he had been sixteen years in the employment of Hugh Moore & Alexander, Dublin, and had a wife and seven children. He had a good character up to recently, when he got into trouble and unfortunately took to drink. He was now a ruined man, and he asked his Lordship to be lenient with the prisoner. Mr. W. F. Moore said this system of forgery had been going on for three or four years. The prisoner was put back.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Name on the Bottle.

Sheriff Guthrie, Glasgow, on December 1, issued an interlocutor in an action concerning the ownership of bottles. The action was one in which Messrs. Barr & Co., aerated-water manufacturers, Great Eastern Road, Glasgow, asked interdict against Matthew Bennie, oil and colour merchant, Main Street, Maryhill, who, it was stated, sold paraffin oil in bottles bearing the name of pursuers' firm. Sheriff-Substitute Boyd refused interdict. Sheriff Guthrie, however, recalled this interlocutor, remarking that, as the name impressed on the bottles indicated to all the world, the bottles undoubtedly belonged to pursuers. The bottles bore pursuers' name, and that was a warning to any one asked to buy them, just as the proprietor's name on a cab or a fishbarrow was a warning to the public not to purchase it from a cabman or a hawk.

A Druggist's Smoker.

The friends and employes of Mr. J. Taylor, wholesale druggist, Glasgow, met in the large room of White & Smith's Restaurant on November 27 at a smoking-concert. An excellent programme was provided, the local talent coming

out very strong. Amongst the friends of the firm who were present were Councillor Cohen, Dr. Smith, and Messrs. Gilmour, Lawrence, Riddell, Douglas, Gordon, Manson, Kelly, Taylor (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Hustler (Allen & Hanburys, Limited), and Wright (T. & H. Smith & Co.). Mr. T. Taylor was in the chair, supported by his brother, Mr. J. Taylor. A most enjoyable evening was spent at what is styled "the smoker of the season." In spite of the bad weather, the company numbered over one hundred and twenty.

Glasgow Notes.

A tutorial class of chemists has been formed in Glasgow in connection with the British Optical Association.

Christmas advertising in the form of pictorial calendars and artistic handbills is growing in favour in Scotland.

Mr. G. Taylor, chemist, of Muirkirk, has acquired the business of Mr. Dundas Simpson, 249 High Street, Glasgow. Mr. Simpson will still continue his business at Motherwell.

"Sandwich-men" are parading the principal streets at night carrying illuminated advertisements of Messrs. Cockburn & Co.'s meat-and-malt wine and Seigel's syrup.

The local newspapers are publishing belated and ill-informed "pars." with reference to the Inland Revenue raid and the altered administration of the Medicine-stamp Act.

Mr. W. Forgie, chemist (late of Falkirk), has taken over the business of Mr. A. N. Mirrilees at 244 Crow Road, Partick. Mr. Mirrilees is, we understand, returning to South Africa.

Chemists who have equipped themselves with rubber stamps and slip-labels inscribed "C. & D. Diary," "Pharm. Form.," &c., are much disconcerted by the latest retrograde move by Somerset House.

The *Glasgow Herald* has published a very trustworthy article on the "Cod-liver Oil Famine," based on sound statistical and other data. The writer states that "many chemists are retailing the oil without profit for the benefit of their poorer customers."

The *Glasgow Evening News* has recently started a "Cry of Consumptive Fund," to which the public have handsomely replied; 5,054½ shillings have been already given, and shillings are still pouring in, sometimes at the rate of 1,000 per day. All classes are subscribing, and collecting-sheets are to be found in almost all the public works and offices. A sum of 4,000*l.* is requisite for the opening of the Sanatorium at Bellefield.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DR. MARMORECK'S SERUM.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine on Tuesday, December 1, Professor Dieulafoy informed the members that experiments made by him at the Hôtel Dieu Hospital with Dr. Marmoreck's serum were altogether unsatisfactory. Drs. Hallopeau (of the Necker Hospital) and Le Dentu (of the St. Louis Hospital) also stated that they had obtained equally unfavourable results; but Professor Monod affirmed that ten consumptive patients treated by him at the Saint Antoine Hospital, Paris, have derived considerable benefit from treatment by the serum. Dr. Dieulafoy's statement was to the effect that in 1902 seven patients in his own ward at the hospital were treated by the serum, injected by Dr. Marmoreck himself, but close observation showed that neither the fever nor expectoration was reduced, and five of the seven patients have since died.

THE PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO PARIS, which terminated on Sunday last, was successful from every point of view, except perhaps as regards the weather, but that made the indoor functions more appreciated. The British members of Parliament and their families stayed at the Continental Hôtel here, and the Anglo-French pharmacies in that neighbourhood found a distinct improvement in their returns during the second half of last week in consequence. I may mention that at the banquet, held on Thursday, November 26, M. Berthelot, the well-known chemist, who is also Hon.

President of the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself as follows: "The object that we have at heart cannot be declared Utopian in theory or impossible in practice, for it is in accordance with the historic traditions of England and France—with that tradition so powerfully set forth by your great statesman, Gladstone, at the end of the nineteenth century. Our hopes are all the more legitimate because of the creation of the Hague Court of Arbitration." M. Astier, the prominent Pharmacien-Deputy, and President of the French Parliamentary Commission of Commerce and Industry, speaking from the purely practical side of commercial interest, says that the present friendly feeling between France and Great Britain is justified and explained by the economical conditions, as regards trade, existing between the two countries. Great Britain takes nearly one-third of the entire export trade of France, and is consequently by far her best customer; whereas France only takes a little over 13 per cent. of the entire export trade of Great Britain. He is also of opinion that France would suffer but little in the event of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy gaining the day in England, for Customs tariffs exist principally to protect or foster the national industry of a country, and France only sends for the most part articles that are either entirely or partially luxuries across the Channel.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa.

LICENCES have been issued authorising the undermentioned persons to practise in Cape Colony as chemists and druggists: Frederick William Sayers, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1895; David Low, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1901; George Stanley Burton, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1897; William Reilly Starkey Gilbert, pharmaceutical chemist, Ireland, 1891.

SOUTH AFRICA PLEASED.—The news that the Canadian Government has decided to offer the different South African States composing British South Africa a preferential tariff has caused satisfaction here, writes our correspondent, and the action of the Governments is anxiously awaited by those interested in Transatlantic trade. Of course Canada will want a *quid pro quo*, and there is little doubt that she will soon enjoy the same treatment in South Africa as the United Kingdom.

THE EXPORTS TO THE TRANSVAAL during the first eight months of the present year, as compared with the same period of 1902, included the following items:

	1902	1903
	£	£
Chemicals and toilet-articles ...	86,953	204,980
Cyanide of potassium ...	149,452	173,284
Quicksilver ...	5,664	3,308
Sulphuric acid ...	626	757
Unenumerated acids ...	1,327	1,554

NATAL NOTES.—Mr. J. D. Buckle, for many years retail manager at Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Capetown, has commenced business in Durban, under the style of J. D. Buckle & Co., pharmaceutical chemists. The store is exceptionally well fitted up by Messrs. Pugh & Co., of Capetown. Natal has produced an explosive which is said to be eight times more powerful than dynamite. It is called "Ripponite," and is the invention of Mr. M. S. Talbot, an electrical and mechanical engineer. Experiments prove that "Ripponite" fumes have none of the ill-effects which are attributed to dynamite, while it is much safer to handle than either the latter explosive or lyddite. For this reason it will be a valuable explosive in mining operations, especially as its cost is less than that of dynamite.—Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy is receiving attention in Durban. A meeting of influential townsmen was held in the Town Hall a few days ago, and a strong committee appointed to deal with the question. Mr. J. G. Maydon, Colonial Secretary of Natal, has declared himself in full accord with the Chamberlain policy, and is prepared to do all in his power to further the movement.

Trade Notes.

AN EXTRA 15 PER CENT. (making 25 per cent. in all) off perfume-caskets for Christmas trade is offered by the Vinolia Company this week.

A PRIZE COMPETITION for the wives and daughters of registered chemists and druggists is announced in our advertising columns. Messrs. Wright, Layman, & Umney (Limited) offer prizes of 10%, 5%, and 2% for the best advertisements for Wright's coal-tar soap based upon certain quotations.

I.R. SPONGES.—Mr. H. A. Wanklyn, 17 Manchester Avenue, E.C., manufacturer of "Orlwara" brushes, has introduced a particularly soft make of indiarubber sponges in which the cells are smaller, so that they hold more water. They have more of the feel of the real sponge than those first sold.

MR. W. HAYTHORNTHWAITHE, chemist, Docking, is well ahead of time, in that he has already issued the 1904 edition of the *Docking Almanac*. Good use has been put of the advertising-pages in making proprietary articles known to the public, and the local information ensures that the almanac will be preserved.

GEDDES' WEATHER-FORECAST AND CALENDAR.—The Gyp-tican Oil Company (Limited), 17 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., are issuing an edition of 5,000,000 of this annual, the prominent feature of which is a weather-forecast day by day for 1904. This makes it acceptable in most households, and the company are advertising the fact that the Weather-forecast and Calendar can be obtained from chemists, and our subscribers should write to the company for a supply.

WRIGHT'S "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS."—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) have sent to every medical man on the register a collection of prescriptions in which the liquor is employed. The following are specimens:

Eczema Ointment.

"Liquor carbonis deter-gentis" ... 1 dr.
Ung. hydrargyri nitratis 3 dr.
Ung. simplicis ... 4 dr.

"A Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," page 180. (T. McCall Anderson, M.D., Glasgow.)

Eczema Lotion.

"Liq. carb. deterg." ... 2 dr.
Liq. plumbi subacetat. 2 dr.
Zinci oxidi ... ½ oz.
Glycerini ... ½ oz.
Aque ad ... 6 oz.

"An Introduction to Derma-tology," page 121. (Norman Walker, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin.)

We mention the matter, as considerable inquiry has followed the distribution of the pamphlet, and so that our subscribers may see that their stocks are right.

A PERFUMERY LIST.—The wholesale and export price list issued by Messrs. S. Claber & Co. (Limited), 28 Canal Street, Manchester, is an excellent sample of good printing. The list, which has a handsome cover in blue and gold, is printed on fine surface paper, which shows up the process blocks of perfumes, cut-glass bottles, sprays, and soapmaking-machinery to full advantage. Messrs. Claber have developed their perfumery department of recent years, and the styles of bottles illustrated show that they have the facilities for producing saleable lines. Essential oils, concrete essences, and raw materials for perfumes are supplied, while the supply of machinery and moulds for toilet and household soaps is a speciality. Copies of the list may be had on application.

SMOKING FOR CHARITY.—Smokers are generally of a benevolent disposition, and those who desire to combine charity and a cheap (but good) cigar would do well to consult Mr. J. Samuda, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Mr. Samuda is a well-known tobacco-planter and the proprietor of the "Avoca" brand of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. By a scheme recently evolved by Mr. Samuda he has decided to set aside one-fifth of the entire returns emanating from his extensive advertising all over the country between November 20 and December 19 for the benefit of various charities. The Hon. Sidney Holland, Chairman of the London Hospital, and well known in charitable circles, has consented to act as treasurer of the fund. Mr. Samuda's speciality is non-arsenical tobacco, and a booklet he has issued, entitled "Is Smoking Injurious?" will prove interesting to those who peruse it. Free copies may be obtained on application.

TODD'S PEPPERMINT OIL.—An analysis of three distillates of 5,000, 3,000, and 5,000 lbs. of peppermint by Messrs. A. M. Todd & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A., has just been made by Mr. E. J. Parry, the well-known essential-oil expert. The figures are interesting as showing the factors for a high-class oil:

	1	2	3
Sp. gr. at 15° ...	0.9075	0.9065	0.9065
Optical rotation (100 m.m.)...	-28°	-28° 30'	-28° 10'
Refractive index at 20° ...	1.4635	1.4629	1.4635
Solubility in 70-per-cent. alcohol ...	1 in 3.8	1 in 3.8	1 in 3.8
Menthol as esters ...	12.0 %	11.7 %	10.8 %
Combined menthol ...	49.8 %	49.0 %	47.6 %
Total menthol ...	61.8 %	60.7 %	58.4 %

None of these oils when dissolved in 4 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol became turbid on addition of 10 volumes of the alcohol.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MUST STOCK STATE QUININE.—The Customs authorities in Italy have become very busy, visiting the chemists who had asked permission to sell quinine "and yet do not stock it." It is stated that the only penalty can be the withdrawal of the right to sell State quinine.

PROSECUTING RUSSIAN CHEMISTS.—The St. Petersburg medical inspector has begun a prosecution of two city chemists. In the one case the chemist kept and sold dried raspberries containing maggots, and the other put a solution of carbolic acid in a medicine instead of distilled water.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF BIELLE (Italy) has petitioned along with other kindred societies that the one year's practical work by students of pharmacy should be extended to two years, as at present it is often reduced to six months by getting a declaration that the student has served a certain time in a pharmacy during his university studies.

THE HIEPE-HAUP APOTHEKE, in Wetzlar, celebrated, on October 22, the 120th anniversary of its possession by the same family. It has been called a double jubilee, as February 20 was the 200th anniversary of its foundation. On that date 200 years ago Apotheker Theophilus Haupt received permission to open the pharmacy. Johann Karl Hiepe came into possession of it on October 22, 1753, after having managed it for ten years. He married a grand-daughter of Apotheker Haupt. The present owner of the pharmacy, Apotheker Siegmund Hiepe, represents the fifth generation of the Wetzlar Hiepe family.

STATE QUININE IN ITALY.—The *Drogisten Zeitung*, in a note on the sale of quinine by the Italian Government, states that 130 kilos. (we presume sulphate) are daily manufactured in Turin, and sold to the public chiefly through tobacconists, who retail the packets at 12 centesimi, whereas a similar packet was formerly sold by the Italian pharmacies at 25 centesimi. Religious institutions, however, are enabled to purchase the packets at 8 centesimi. A net profit of 34,000 lire (1,350%) was made by the Government on the manufacture and sale of quinine during 1902, and it is now proposed to lower the price still further.

AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT FÜR CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE MANNHEIM.—The failure of this company, which took place in September, 1902, has been followed by the hearing of charges against the directors and members of the board before the County Court at Mannheim. The leading charges were against Directors Böhm, Henniger, Holland, and Kohlstock. The chief accused, Böhm, also manager of other Rhine companies, was charged with a series of frauds, which included fraudulent bankruptcy, with having falsified statements of accounts and balances, so that profits were declared when he was aware of a deficit. Henniger was charged with being an accessory to Böhm, Holland and Kohlstock with grossly neglecting their duties as members of the board of a company. The total charges, in addition to fines, resulted in four years' imprisonment for Böhm and nine months' for Henniger. Holland and Kohlstock were acquitted.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting was rather longer than usual, as the question of the Medicine-stamp Acts cropped up, and that is a subject which can always be relied on to create a discussion where chemists congregate. Mr. Carteighe proposed that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Board of Inland Revenue. He had a few months ago vigorously opposed such action, but advanced as a reason for his change of front that the recent actions of the Board appeared to indicate retrogression, and, furthermore, that the Board might be glad of assistance from the Society. Mr. Glyn-Jones, in a powerful speech, opposed the idea of a deputation, as he considered it wrong to ask for further concessions, in view of the fact that chemists have already been liberally considered. Mr. Wootton was in favour of the deputation, which, he added, should have taken place months ago. Mr. Wootton's chief argument was that the Society should certainly do everything they could to keep in close touch with official bodies. Eventually the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Carteighe were appointed to form a deputation to wait on the Board of Inland Revenue. Another matter which caused some discussion was the request of the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be informed as to the scope of the proposed Compendium. The matter was not mentioned on the agenda, and it transpired that the Conference letter was being dealt with by the Compendium Committee without being placed before the Council. Incidentally Mr. Walter Hills mentioned that the members of the *Journal* Committee who did not agree with the proposed Compendium had been got rid of, and he entered a vigorous protest against the backstairs-methods which were being adopted. A promise was obtained from Mr. Carteighe that the matter would eventually come before the Council.

A meeting of the Council was held on December 2 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. S. R. Atkins), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Currie, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Robinson, Southall, Symes, and Wootton.

It was mentioned at a later stage of the meeting that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Young were unable to attend owing to ill-health.

The Secretary (Mr. Bremridge) occupied his accustomed place on the left hand of the President, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

RESTORATIONS.

There were no elections, but three persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and two names were restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee, which was taken as read, showed the following balances:

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	570	18	7
Benevolent Fund	299	2	9
Donation Account	119	13	6
Orphan Fund	47	11	7

and recommended for payment out of the General Fund account 2,085*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* This sum was made up as follows: On behalf of the *Journal*, 702*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; school, 19*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; house, 153*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; law charges, 87*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; stationery, &c., 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; salaries and annuities, 848*l.* 8*s.*; current expenses, 230*l.*; on account of the "Compendium," 191*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

From the Benevolent Fund account the sum of 73*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* was recommended for payment for printing, postage, and interest.

Mr. ROBINSON, in moving the adoption of the report, said 1,000*l.* had been withdrawn from deposit, and mentioned that the interest on the money on deposit up to the end of October was 20*l.* 15*s.*

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was next taken in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee had rather a long and anxious meeting, the balance on the current account being only 299*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and there is 483*l.* 15*s.* due for annuities in December. Every case before the committee was, however, taken on its merits and 113*l.* granted to seven applicants. He thought the Council were now quite justified in appealing to the trade for help. The Fund is feeling the pinch of the times in common with most other similar charities. The Fund has always been supported by the trade without outside assistance. He (the Vice-President) would also call attention to the fact that the Fund costs almost nothing to administer, an important matter when it is considered most other charities cost a considerable amount to dispense.

The report was adopted.

A resolution was next passed giving the Treasurer authority to pay the three annuitants who will be elected this month a moiety of their annuities.

The PRESIDENT also announced that he had received the following donations to the Fund:

	£	s.	d.
Junior Chemists' Ball	10	10	0
Chemists' Ball	10	10	0
Hartlepool Chemists' Association ...	2	10	0
Chemists' Assistants' Association ...	0	13	4

and several subscriptions collected by Mr. Harry Wilson, Southampton, and Mr. A. Southall, Birmingham.

The donors were specially thanked for their gifts.

LEAVING-CERTIFICATES SCHEME.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next taken. Messrs. Parkinson's account of 113*l.* 9*s.* was recommended to be paid, and a cupboard extension, to cost 12*l.* 14*s.*, ordered to be proceeded with. The Board of Education wrote asking the Society to send one or two representatives to a conference which is to meet on December 4 to consider

Whether it is desirable and feasible to institute for secondary schools in this country (excluding for the present Wales and Monmouth) a general system of Leaving-examinations, of such a nature as to be acceptable in lieu of the Preliminary examinations now required for admission to the various professional bodies.

The letter went on to say that the Board of Education rather favoured the idea of Leaving-certificates, but would prefer to have the views of the various professional bodies before coming to a conclusion.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report and the appointment of Messrs. Carteighe and Saul to represent the Society, gave the history of the Leaving-certificate scheme. The scheme is the outcome of a conference of headmasters, held a year ago. At that conference the conclusion was come to that it was desirable to simplify or unify the various entrance examinations for professional bodies. A committee was appointed, but difficulties cropped up at an early stage in regard to the Medical Preliminary, and nothing was done. The matter has now advanced somewhat, and has been taken up by the Board of Education. He (the President) trusted valuable results would come out of the conference.

Mr. ROBINSON was not sure whether the Council were in favour of these Leaving-certificates. Were the delegates to put forward a favouring view?

The PRESIDENT said the Council were distinctly in favour of the scheme. The matter had been discussed by the Board of Examiners.

Mr. HILLS said it had not been discussed in the Council; but a scheme of Leaving-certificates could not but be of great educational value, apart from their use as entrance-certificates to the various professions.

Mr. GLYN-JONES asked why Wales and Monmouth had been excluded from the scheme. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBINSON said he also wondered why Wales was to be left out.

The PRESIDENT said he was unable to answer the question.

THE PHARMACY-LABORATORY.

Dr. SYMES said there was no mention of any action being taken in regard to the establishment of a pharmacy-laboratory at the School of Pharmacy. Recently he had received a prospectus of the School of Pharmacy, illustrated with views of the laboratories; but he looked in vain for a picture of the pharmacy-laboratory. In the prospectus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy the first thing one comes across is a striking picture of a very efficient laboratory. The establishment of a pharmacy-laboratory should not be a question of expense. Last month 490*l.* was voted for patching-up the place without a comment, and surely the Council should not grudge a reasonable amount for a laboratory. Many leave pharmacy and become connected with chemical-works because they do not have the opportunity of applying their knowledge to pharmacy. It is not the real object of the Society to be philanthropists or to endow chemical-works.

The PRESIDENT said the important question of a pharmacy-laboratory had not been forgotten. The committee had had the question before them, and had interviewed the professor of pharmaceuticals. He could also assure Dr. Symes that the laboratory on a small scale would soon be in working-order.

Dr. SYMES replied that if the laboratory was on a very small scale the whole scheme would be spoilt and the work would have to be redone in a few years, when circumstances would compel them to have proper teaching-equipment.

WEEDING-OUT THE LIBRARY.

Mr. WOOTTON mentioned the matter which came before the Council in last month's committee report in reference to weeding-out the less important books from the Society's library. The Librarian was asked to make out a list of books, but he (the speaker) saw no mention of the list in the Library Committee's report. He (Mr. Wootton) hoped the list would be published, and that the books, instead of being destroyed, would be given to persons interested. Books valueless to some people are often of particular value to other parties.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the Librarian only asked for instructions, and the view of the committee was that some of the older editions of various works should be weeded out. They might keep the first and last editions, for instance, but the intermediate ones might be destroyed. He confessed that his feeling was that it was better to destroy older editions than to run the risk of tempting a pharmacist to use an out-of-date work.

Mr. WOOTTON said he also referred to pamphlets. There must be a number sent to the library, and possibly workers in particular subjects would find something valuable to them in what appeared to be useless pamphlets.

Mr. ROBINSON thought the list might be laid before the Council, and

Mr. HILLS added there will be a great holocaust of chemical works presently if modern views of physics are adopted.

APPOINTMENTS

of superintendents for the written examinations in London, Edinburgh, and Manchester were made, and divisional secretaries appointed for London (City), Northampton, and Whitehaven.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of the General Purposes Committee which was made public referred to the sub-letting of the Society's property at Battersea, a slight increase in an assistant's salary in Edinburgh, and the appointment of Mr. Walter Hills to represent the Society on the Disinfectants Committee of the Sanitary Institute.

The report was adopted.

MEDICINE-STAMP ACT.

Mr. CARTEIGHE moved—

That a deputation of the Council be appointed to interview the

Board of Inland Revenue on their uncertain and varying practice in interpreting the Medicine-stamp Acts.

He said he had an apology to make to Mr. Wootton and Dr. Symes, who proposed an almost similar resolution some months ago. At that time the Council did not see its way to appoint a deputation, but since then there had been a change in the position of affairs. As Chairman of the *Journal* Committee he had gone through the most recent correspondence. These letters which he held in his hand have all been published within the last few months. At first the Board seemed to have certain general principles to guide them, but latterly there was a disposition to be retrograde. This attitude was either due to want of knowledge or want of contact between the chief and the secretary. He (Mr. Carteighe) had no doubt the Board would be glad to receive some assistance from the Society; anyhow, the Council would like to talk the matter over with the Inland Revenue authorities. The Board have always treated the President and officers of the Society with every respect, and he had no doubt an interview would lead to further advantages to chemists and druggists at large. It was unnecessary, he thought, to advance any further arguments in favour of the appointment of a deputation.

Mr. COOPER seconded the motion. He also was opposed to the idea of a deputation when it was proposed by Mr. Wootton, but the time had now arrived when they had something definite to place before the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr. WALTER HILLS did not think it necessary for all those who previously opposed the idea to get up because they had changed their mind, but he wished to say that he considered the present a more opportune time for a deputation.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said it would be instructive and useful to hear the reasons why the previous speakers had changed their minds. There was certainly a great temptation to support Mr. Carteighe's motion, as a large number of chemists would be glad to hear that it was proposed to interview the Board of Inland Revenue. He did expect, however, to hear some reasons from Mr. Carteighe as to why he had changed his mind. Mr. Wootton's previous motion was lost by a very large majority, and he did not know that anything had happened since then, excepting that a letter had been received from Somerset House, to cause them to take a different view of a very important matter. The letter referred to is the only difference that exists to-day from the way matters stood twelve months ago. The chief points in the case are these. As a result of the influenza-pastilles case the authorities now claim that ailment-named remedies are liable to stamp-duty. That is the only disability which chemists labour under. It is true that soon after this decision the Board said that body-named remedies would also be liable, but that was a decision that the Board had since retracted from. On the other hand, by a case in which he was interested, chemists have recovered certain forgotten privileges under the Acts. What now was a deputation to the Board going to do? Was it going to scold the Board of Inland Revenue, or was it to say that, having examined the Medicine-stamp Acts and taken the best legal advice that could be obtained, the Council's reading and the Board's administration of the Acts did not coincide? If it was on this account that a deputation was to wait upon the Board he could understand it; but if any member of the Council thought that Somerset House were not doing what they had a strict legal right to do, he was mistaken. The difficulties that have arisen are solely due to a desire to provide chemists with privileges. If the Council go and make complaints it is very likely that the facilities which have been given to chemists will be withdrawn and chemists will simply be left to stand on their legal rights. What is the trouble? Ailment-names render a medicine liable to stamp-duties, a thing which a chemist can readily understand, even if people outside the trade cannot. But chemists can sell ailment-named remedies if the formulas are declared. Are they, as chemists, to say that they want to maintain the secrecy of their preparations and yet not pay stamp-duty? If the Council is not satisfied that ailment-named remedies (such as cough-mixture) are liable because a Judge has held that influenza-pastilles are liable, then it is the Council's duty to stand up and have a legal decision on the matter. The particular grievance at present seems to be that Somerset House say that if the formula of the

remedy is published in a book of ten thousand formulas, the chemist must indicate the particular formula. A chemist claims to come within certain exemptions, but the chemist has got to prove that his particular preparation comes within the exemption. He knew from experience what it means to have to prove this step by step. In his opinion Somerset House have treated chemists most magnanimously in recognising the difficulties, and providing a convenient way for the chemist to prove that his remedies are not secret ones. Send your recipe to a published formulary, they say, and tell the public so, and we will not ask you for further proof. If the Board did make a mistake in telling chemists that it was not necessary to give the number of the formula, they surely ought not to complain if the Board went back to their former more logical decision. The risk is that a deputation will be told that the Board have tried to help chemists, and if chemists are not satisfied, they must fight the matter out without their assistance. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) did not think the Council ought to pander to a desire to sell what are practically nostrums—(hear, hear)—and claim that privilege over other people. If the Council had decided to go into these cases and see how far Somerset House had met chemists, and had come to the conclusion that the authorities were not justified in their action, then if they thought it wise to send a deputation he would gladly support it. But what are these deputies going to say? Will their policy be settled on the way down in a cab? Are they going to claim secrecy and the right to sell medicines unstamped? They must remember that labels have been sent galore to Somerset House, and some chemists have come to regard that privilege as a right instead of a concession, and to see how near they can sail to the wind. If a man came to the Pharmaceutical Council and said he wished to go as near breaking the poison-laws as possible, would the Council advise him? He did not think so. Somerset House undoubtedly blundered in saying that to throw a prescription in a heap of ten thousand was all that was necessary, but, speaking with a knowledge which he thought was at least equal to that of anyone in the trade on this matter, he considered that Somerset House had treated chemists with great consideration. He begged of them not to go down and ask for more concessions. When he saw the letter that allowed medicines to be exempted merely if the recipe was published in a formulary, he saw there was danger, because it simply meant that a chemist need not stamp anything. To push a matter like this would be a good thing for those outsiders who are doing their best to get an amendment of the Act and are jealous of our special exemptions.

Dr. SYMES held that a man had a perfect right to change his opinion, even on the matter of a deputation to Somerset House. (Hear, hear.) He thought it a pity that Mr. Glyn-Jones, saturated as he was with law, could only look at the question from a legal point of view. Those outside the legal profession are apt to have a little more faith in equity, and to think that there is as much justice in other views. He remembered that Mr. Glyn-Jones, in opposing the appointment of a deputation a few months ago, said that the matters about which it was proposed to interview Somerset House were comparatively trivial. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) then recommended that the Society should wait till they had a good case to lay before the Board of Inland Revenue. Now Mr. Glyn-Jones makes out that it is a very difficult and expensive matter to deal with the Board of Inland Revenue. He (Dr. Symes) thought with Mr. Carteighe that Somerset House would be glad of some technical assistance at the present time. He remembered that the Comptroller of Trade-marks told him some years ago how he valued the assistance he had received from the old Trade Association which had its headquarters at Birmingham. He (the speaker) thought that Somerset House would take more notice of a deputation from the Society, as the Society has no axe to grind. He did not think there was any harm in the Council going down to Somerset House to point out the possible hardships and difficulties that still remain unsolved. He was glad the matter had come up before the Council again, as he was quite sure that Somerset House would much appreciate a deputation from that Society.

Mr. LORD GIFFORD said he had not changed his opinion on this matter since it came up before the Council. On the other hand, circumstances had confirmed the opinion he

then took. The only reason that has been advanced for the deputation is a letter received from Somerset House last week. That letter, in his opinion, does not justify the Society in taking a step which they decided not to take some months ago. No doubt the Society's opinion would be valued at Somerset House, but it is the duty of the Society to dissociate themselves to the utmost from trade-union ideas. It is no part of the duty of the Council to go to Somerset House; trade interests can be very well looked after by the officers of the Society as they have been in the last six months. He thought the Council would help the question much more by its inactivity than by interference. He would like to go thumping at the door of the Privy Council and shaking the gates of the House of Commons, but to go cap in hand to Somerset House is neither useful nor dignified.

Mr. NEWSHOLME thought it the right thing to go to Somerset House. Some months ago the Council were satisfied that the authorities were doing their best to smooth matters, but things have now got into a more difficult position. Mr. Glyn-Jones said they ought not to dictate to Somerset House, and he (the speaker) was not aware that it was intended to do so. Mr. Glyn-Jones's arguments were somewhat contradictory, as he said that unless the Council had a settled policy they should not send a deputation. But the reason for the deputation—and a very good one—is that the Board are varying the way of carrying out the regulations. The Board laid it down in a definite manner that if a formula is published in a pharmaceutical formulary it would be sufficient; but now they say that it is necessary to particularly specify the formula. Probably that is reasonable, but chemists want to know exactly where they are. He did not believe that Somerset House knew where they were themselves. One great reason why he should support the resolution was because of the uncertainty that exists. It was not right to leave the question open. Extension of time has been given to January, and then prosecutions will take place. They all objected to be prosecuted. Surely Somerset House would not object to discuss the various points in a friendly way. The Editor of the *Journal* had done good service by his interviews, but what was wanted was for the Pharmaceutical Society to go to Somerset House.

Mr. WOOTTON said that although Mr. Glyn-Jones's opposition to the deputation was very ably expressed, he could not help thinking that it was somewhat artificial. Mr. Glyn-Jones assumed that the only object for the deputation was to threaten legal proceedings. He (the speaker) should vote against going to Somerset House in any scolding or threatening spirit. The reason given by Mr. Carteighe was expressed in the resolution, because of the "uncertain and varying practice in interpreting the Medicine-stamp Acts." Even those who have closely followed the discussions are in difficulties. Ailment-named remedies are exempt under certain conditions, but it is desirable to know how far the exemption extends. There is no criminality in going as far as possible against these Acts. There is much more uncertainty in regard to organ-names. He saw recently that whereas "teething" powders are liable or not liable—he forgot which—"soothing" powders were the opposite.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Teething is liable.

Mr. WOOTTON: That well shows the uncertainty that exists. He (the speaker) presumed the Council would go into the letters from the Board and know what they were going to talk about before going to Somerset House. Mr. Gifford objected to pandering to trade unionism, and yet he would help by inactivity if not by assisting. Another aspect of the matter is this: if a new Act is to be brought forward in the future—the old Act is getting worn out—it would be of the greatest importance for the Society to be in touch with Somerset House. The deputation would have done a greater service if it had gone four months ago. The first thing the deputation should ask was that in view of the uncertainty that exists a further extension of three months should be granted to chemists. With or without Mr. Glyn-Jones's consent, he (Mr. Glyn-Jones) should be placed on a committee to give the deputies the benefit of his unique knowledge of the Medicine-stamp Acts. He (Mr. Wootton) was glad Mr. Carteighe had the courage to put the motion after his previous vote on the question. (Oh, oh!)

Mr. ROBINSON asked to have the words "uncertain and

varying" deleted from the motion, a proposition which Mr. CARTEIGHE agreed to. Mr. Robinson went on to say that because the Council made a mistake six months ago it was no reason why they should not change their mind. (Hear, hear.) A lot has happened since then, and the Board's practice undoubtedly varies. The Board would, he thought, be sure to receive the Society's deputation, and glad to have the opportunity of making the law definite. He had no desire to pander to the secrecy desired by some of their members.

The VICE-PRESIDENT agreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones, yet was bound to support Mr. Carteighe's motion, because he had in mind the great uncertainty that exists in the matter of stamp-liability. If there is any body that can move in the matter it is the Council. He thought he knew all about the changes in the Medicine-stamp Acts administration, and even went so far as to advise chemists what to do to obtain exemption. In accordance with his reading of the changed regulations, he (the speaker) ordered labels with the formula number on, but cancelled those labels when the Board declared that numbers are not necessary. The labels with which these proofs were replaced are now useless, and he will have to revert to his original labels. He did not wish the deputation to go to Somerset House with any desire to retain the secrecy wanted by some. (Hear, hear.) He considered disclosure an absolute necessity, and considered that a useful expurgatory process would result in chemists' shops.

Mr. HARRISON said, when speaking on Mr. Wootton's motion some months ago his words fell like a "voice crying in the wilderness." The resolution gives a sufficient reason for the deputation. The Acts should be so clear than an honest man could steer clear of the penalties. He had no sympathy with those who wished to sail as near the wind as possible, and he did not think the Council had.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I have.

Mr. WOOTTON: And so have I.

Mr. HARRISON: Well, with those exceptions—(laughter)—they all wished to know where the line of demarcation is. (Oh! oh!) Continuing, Mr. Harrison said nobody was better fitted to approach the authorities than the Society. Variations in practice put honest men in difficulties. The Society would lose a good chance of getting in touch with the authorities. The Board have evidently not made up their mind and would welcome the co-operation of the Society. A better understanding would be brought about, and chemists would see that the Society had helped them in an emergency to clear away the mists which encircled the administration of the law.

Mr. CURRIE said one of his first duties on the Council was to disapprove of a deputation waiting on the Inland Revenue authorities. He did not think the Board were likely to give them liberties which a Judge could not give. Now that Mr. Carteighe had varied the wording of the motion—

Mr. ROBINSON: Same meaning.

Mr. CURRIE: But more courteous. He thought a deputation would be beneficial. Chemists are entitled to put up ailment-named remedies; but he did not think the Society should encourage the elaborate protestations put forth on such labels. He had gone over the correspondence in the journals, and was astonished in the extreme when he found that formula numbers were not insisted upon. He was not a bit surprised when it was insisted that the exact formula should be disclosed.

Mr. SOUTHALL said he supported the idea of a deputation some months ago, and did so then.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the main object of the deputation was to get in touch with the responsible heads at Somerset House, and to impress on them that any order should be made with the full knowledge of the Board, and not sent out by subordinates without full knowledge of the Board. He did not advise a new Act, as he felt sure that it would be a disadvantage to chemists if a new Act was drawn up from a purely fiscal point of view. In his view it would encourage street-quackery to a deplorable degree. Again, if medicines below a certain value were not to be stamped it would be just as deplorable. Chemists were all indebted to Mr. Glyn-Jones for his self-denial in placing himself in a position of some slight danger to recover lost privileges. He had done a great deal for the craft, but he (the speaker) did not think he could be quite a *persona grata* to Somerset

House. It would certainly be equitable to ask for three months more for the sake of both chemists and the authorities. He (the speaker) wanted the President to occupy the position, as head of the Society, as he (Mr. Carteighe) used to do when he was president, when private communications were made from Somerset House as a matter of course. The Inland Revenue authorities might have come to regard the Society as antagonistic because some chemists had asked too much, but the Council should disabuse the Inland Revenue of such an idea.

The PRESIDENT then put the amended motion, which was carried, Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Harrington, and Gifford being dissentients.

Mr. ROBINSON hoped the deputation would be as small as possible—the fewer the better. He suggested the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Carteighe.

Mr. WOOTTON agreed that the deputation should be small, but that it should be advised by a committee before and after the interview. He thought the Council would miss a considerable benefit unless Mr. Glyn-Jones was on the committee. He did not think anyone in the trade knew so much about the Medicine-stamp Acts as Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Why should not the Law and Parliamentary Committee consider the question and appoint a deputation? He would like to add that although he did not agree with the deputation, his remarks would have been much less pointed if Mr. Carteighe had given a clearer explanation of the purpose of the deputation.

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me, we are now dealing with the deputation.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Is it suggested that the deputation go without any preparation? The Law Committee could meet this afternoon, if necessary.

Mr. NEWSHOLME: This is out of order. We have passed the resolution. The deputation will report to the Council.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I propose an amendment that the words "after consultation with the Law and Parliamentary Committee" be added to the motion.

Mr. WOOTTON: I second that.

Mr. ROBINSON: Surely these gentlemen are quite capable of acting as a deputation. It would delay matters to have to consult a committee.

Mr. HILLS appealed to Mr. Glyn-Jones to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. WOOTTON: If the deputation only report after their visit it means that we shall have to wait till January.

The amendment was put and lost by four votes, and Mr. Carteighe's motion as amended was put and carried.

LETTERS

had been received from the Privy Council approving of the appointment of examiners, and from the examiners thanking the Council for appointing them.

An application for the acceptance of the Matriculation examination of the Malta University was agreed to be sent to the Board of examiners.

THAT COMPENDIUM.

Dr. SYMES inquired if there was a letter from the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in regard to the scope of the Compendium.

Mr. HILLS: I was going to ask the same question, as I see in the *Journal* that a letter has been sent.

The PRESIDENT: That letter is for the consideration of the *Journal* Committee, and has been handed to the committee to deal with.

Mr. HILLS: Well, I move the adjournment of the house—(laughter)—on whatever form the protest should be put, in order to make some remarks. What is the nature of the reply the committee are making to the letter?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Why was the letter handed to the committee before coming before the Council?

Dr. SYMES also wanted to know by what authority the committee was dealing with the letter.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: May we have the letter read?

Mr. ROBINSON: As I take it, the letter was sent to the Council and passed on to a committee. I hope we shall not lose sight of it. It is not reasonable that every letter received should be first read to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: A committee is dealing with the letter.

Mr. ROBINSON: And will it come before the Council?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON: I do not know whether my friend Mr. Hills contends that the letter should first come before the Council?

Mr. HILLS: Most certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON said there was no standing order regulating the matter. He was all for publicity; but it was not quite usual in public bodies for every letter to be read openly. They did not do that at Spring Gardens. It was apparently a new line of treatment at Bloomsbury Square.

Mr. NEWSHOLME: Letters are not always read to Council first.

Mr. ROBINSON: If it is not a rule, I am not surprised that the communication has been sent to the committee. I am content to wait.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Do you rule, Mr. President, that a notice of motion must be given before a letter can be read to Council? If no notice is necessary, I move that the letter from the British Pharmaceutical Conference be read.

Dr. SYMES: I second that. Why not have put on the agenda that the letter had been received?

Mr. HILLS said he claimed to have some knowledge of the Council's work, having been president. Some letters should not be read in open Council, but in the journals it was stated that a body had sent a letter on a subject in which he (the speaker) took the deepest interest. Why was the letter discussed in committee and not in open Council? He simply wanted to know what the answer was to be to the letter. He did not want any backstairs answer sending. (Sensation.)

Mr. NEWSHOLME said there was no necessity for the back stairs insinuation or the heat displayed. The President has a right to send a letter to a committee, and the Compendium Committee will give a full discussion on the negotiations which are going on at the present with the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Mr. HILLS: When the resolution was moved in August it was suggested that the Compendium would be published in January.

Mr. CARTEIGHE rose to a point of order. He had nothing to do with the letter personally, but the Compendium Committee were summoned to consider it.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Is this in order? I simply moved that the letter be read.

Mr. ROBINSON: I will second that.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: It has already been seconded.

Mr. CURRIE said the letter should have been read to the Council. It was the usual order of procedure in such cases.

Mr. ROBINSON: I hope, Mr. President, you will have it read.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: A letter cannot be withheld if the Council desire it read. Put my motion, please.

The SECRETARY explained that when the order of procedure was altered recently, it was, he understood, with a view to relieving the Council of detail. The letter addressed to him enclosed a copy of a resolution passed by another body, and he (the speaker) sent it to a committee which has executive powers to deal with. That committee will send it to the Council with their report.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is that the letter be read. I have no objection, but there must be no discussion. I would like to add that there is no hole-and-corner policy here. When delicate matters come before the Society it would be a mistake to refer them at once to the Council.

Dr. SYMES: I do not know what the letter contains, but I anticipate that it is important to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to get a reply as soon as possible. I understand their research-work is stopped in the meantime.

Mr. ROBINSON added that he only consented to the letter being read on condition that it carried no reflection on the office.

Mr. COOPER: Has the letter been published?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes; here it is (pointing to a report in the *Journal*).

The SECRETARY then read the letter, which was merely a formal one, enclosing the resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (see *C. & D.*, November 21, page 865).

Mr. GLYN-JONES asked whether, as a matter of fact, a meeting had been arranged for that afternoon between the Compendium Committee and the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference? Would the Council be given an opportunity of discussing the matter?

Mr. CARTEIGHE, as chairman of the committee, said he acted because the matter was urgent. He thought it best to have a talk with the British Pharmaceutical Conference representatives before drafting a reply.

Mr. HILLS said he wished it to be known that the Compendium Committee had got rid of the two recalcitrant members. All he asked was, are the Council to be informed of the reply, and are the Compendium Committee to go on spending money on their scheme without consulting the Council?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I have no doubt that the reply will be presented to the Council.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Before it goes?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes, of course.

Mr. HILLS: As the matter is of so much consequence, I ask you, Mr. President, to give the Council word that no answer will be sent without submitting it to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I can only refer you to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I have given my answer, and shall give no other.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to add that the letter was not sent to the *Journal* Committee.

Mr. HILLS: It was the *Journal* Committee originally, but because two members did not think the Society ought to publish such a book with authority they were got rid of by appointing a special committee.

This ended the public business.

Births.

ACHESON—On November 29, at 56 Deramore Avenue, Belfast, the wife of Samuel Acheson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

LAW.—At 31 Hamilton Terrace West, Partick, on November 27, the wife of William T. Law, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

MORRIS—MADDOCK.—On November 25, at St. Jude's Southsea, by the Rev. Canon Blake, assisted by the Rev. J. Edmonds, Thos. A. Morris, of Timberley, Bury, Pulborough, nephew of the late Maurice Ireland, of Timberley, to Georgina Eastland Geary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. T. Maddock, pharmaceutical chemist, of Sussex Towers, Southsea, and granddaughter of the late J. W. Maddock, Paymaster R.N., of Portsmouth.

Silver Wedding.

MURISON—MINTON.—At St. Mary's Church, Islington, on December 3, 1878, John Murison, chemist and druggist, to Maria Minton, second daughter of Mr. Edward Minton, of Wilmington Square, W.C.

Deaths.

BEARD.—On November 28, Mr. James Beard, pharmaceutical chemist, of Great Ancoats Street, Levenshulme, near Manchester, aged ninety-one. Mr. Beard was in business at Great Ancoats Street for over half a century, part of the time in partnership with the late Mr. J. Holt. He was well known as a local antiquary.

FAWTHROP.—At Crossgates, near Leeds, on November 24, Mr. James Fawthrop, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

"THE FIRST PORTUGUESE CHEMIST."—*O Commercio do Porto* reports that at a recent meeting of the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Society, under the presidency of M. Francisco Ferreira da Silva, a motion was passed acknowledging Dr. Antonio Joaquim Ferreira da Silva to be the first Portuguese chemist, and the motion coupled the name of José Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães with him as worthy of especial honour.

General Medical Council.

THE Council met for their seventy-eighth session on Tuesday, November 24, when there was a full attendance of members, and the President (Sir Wm. Turner) delivered an unusually long address, which touched on several matters of especial significance. Before the business commenced, Sir J. W. Moore, M.D., the new member elected in place of Dr. Athill (retired), was introduced by Dr. Little.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir Wm. Turner first referred to the retirement of Dr. Athill from the Council, and welcomed Sir J. W. Moore, his successor. Reference was



SIR J. W. MOORE.

next made to the resignation of Sir George Duffey as inspector of the Final Qualifying examinations of the licensing authorities, which was followed a few days afterwards by an intimation of his death. The Council authorised the President to express their sympathy with Lady Duffey and her children. On account of Sir Geo. Duffey's illness the inspection of the Final examinations of the Scottish Universities did not take place; the inspection is deferred till next year. The Dublin Apothecaries' Society ask to be relieved of the travelling

expenses of the assistant examiners in surgery, but it is clear, the President said, that it is a legitimate expense. Sir William next referred to the University of Liverpool and the conference with representatives of the Royal Colleges, then passed on to speak of

THE PHARMACY BILL.

In accordance with the request of the Council, the President asked the attention of the Lord President of the Privy Council to a Pharmacy Bill then before Parliament, in which the rights of the medical profession as safeguarded by existing Pharmacy Acts appeared to be encroached upon. In reply, he was assured that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have no intention of interfering with medical practice, and that they have prepared a clause for insertion in a future Bill to insure that the Bill shall not interfere with or abrogate any of the rights reserved in the Pharmacy Acts, 1868 and 1869. A communication to the same effect has also been received directly from the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. After mentioning other subjects he spoke of

IA PETITION FROM GLASGOW.

A number of registered medical practitioners in Glasgow have presented to the Lord President of the Privy Council a petition respecting the action of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and of the General Medical Council with reference to the sale of scheduled poisons by unqualified assistants. This petition has been transmitted by the Lord President to the General Medical Council for their information.

The rest of the afternoon's business was of a formal character.

A SERIOUS CHARGE DISMISSED.

On Wednesday, November 25, the Council resumed consideration of the case, adjourned from May 28, of Dr. William George Niall, Guildford, who was charged with:

That you have on several occasions when professionally attending female patients, namely, E—B—, E—K—O—, E—J—R—, and L—K—F—, indecently assaulted them and incited them to have immoral relations with you.

Dr. Niall attended in answer to his notice, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Bodkin, his counsel, instructed by Mr. E. Kempson, solicitor. A long array of witnesses attended,

and the case was heard *in camera*. On resuming, the President announced the decision of the Council as follows:

Dr. Niall, the Council, after deliberation, has resolved that the facts alleged against you in the notice of inquiry have not been proved to its satisfaction.

The first matter taken up on Thursday, November 26, was

DENTAL BUSINESS.

The names of the undermentioned persons were restored to the Dentists' Register: John J. Atwood, Alfred T. Broadlick, Joe E. Brook, David Cormack, George G. Forster, Albert E. Mallan, Leonard Mathison, Albert Miles, Arthur H. Smith, Irwin B. Street, Henry W. Watson, Frederick Wells, and Charles W. Whiteley.

An application for registration from Mr. Spero was considered by the Executive Committee. Mr. Spero applied for registration in 1888, though he had not complied with Section 7 of the Act in sending in his claim before August 1, 1879. The Council did not see fit to make a special order on his behalf, and the legal proceedings to which he afterwards resorted made matters no better for him. Mr. Spero now urged his moral claim to registration, and the fact that he had fulfilled all the requirements of Section 37 of the Act. Mr. Spero's application was not acceded to.

THREE WEEKS TOO LATE.

The application of Mr. J. E. Bush for the reconsideration of his application for registration as a dentist raised a point of law which was put before the Council by Mr. Tomes. It was a matter, he said, as to whether the Council should reopen its discretionary powers in admitting persons to register who were not absolutely entitled to it—a power which, in 1890, they decided should be no longer exercised. The year of grace given under the Act to dentists in which to register expired on August 1, 1879, but in the case of apprentices it did not expire till January 1, 1880. It was argued that it could not have been intended that apprentices should be placed in a better position than those already in practice; and in the Spero case seventy persons made application for registration under the apprentice clause. The Council, whose decision was afterwards upheld by Mr. Justice Wrightson, did not admit the claim, but no opinion was expressed by the latter on cases in which the year expired between August 1 and January 1. Mr. Bush's year expired on August 23. Mr. Tomes added that there was no evidence to show that in Mr. Bush's apprenticeship his dental education had not been entirely subsidiary. That he was very much a chemist was shown by the fact that eleven years after the passing of the Act he passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society and registered as a chemist and druggist. He now stated that he was prepared to give up the chemist-business, and had, in obedience to the British Dental Association, abandoned advertising. Mr. Tomes thought, however, that unless strong reasons were forthcoming the Council should abide by their resolution. In the case of Mr. Oldfield, for whom a concession had been made, there were strong reasons: he was a dentist pure and simple, and a pioneer of dental education in the Colonies. But, in the case of Mr. Bush, Mr. Tomes felt compelled to move that the request be not acceded to. The resolution was carried without further remark.

PENAL CASES.

Three of the cases considered this day had already been through the criminal courts and received sentence there. Allan Douglas Cameron, registered as of Durban, Natal, with the Scotch triple qualification, had committed adultery with a Mrs. Tottill, whom he attended professionally, and was co-respondent in the divorce case last July. The Council ordered Mr. Cameron's name to be erased from the register.

Mr. Robert Fawcitt Granger, registered as of Whitby, with the Scotch triple qualification, was summoned before the Council in consequence of a conviction obtained against him at Plymouth last August of neglecting his three children in



MR. R. F. GRANGER.

a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering, for which he was imprisoned two months. Mr. Granger appeared and was examined by the Council. After a short deliberation the President informed Mr. Granger that the Council would give him an opportunity of redeeming himself. In six months' time he must appear before the Council and satisfy them that he had entirely reformed his habits.

Leniency was shown in the case of Mr. Louis Edward Delmege, registered as of Westmoreland, who was convicted in Glasgow last September of deserting his wife and child, and was imprisoned for forty days. After hearing Mr. Delmege's solicitor the Council decided not to erase his name from the register.



MR. L. E. DELMEGE.

Dr. David B. Bradlaw, charged last session with associating himself in dental practice with, and also of personating, his brother, a dentist who advertised, reappeared and satisfied the Council that the objectionable practices have been discontinued.

AN ADVERTISING DENTIST.

The facts established by the Dental Committee against Mr. Henry Jacob Bradlaw, a dentist in practice before 1878, were that he advertised his name, address, qualifications, prices, and eulogies in pamphlets, circulars, and newspapers. The further statement that he was in daily attendance, not only in Dublin and Belfast, but at Inverness Terrace, London, was only partially explained by the fact that at the latter address he had authorised his brother (Dr. D. B. Bradlaw) to represent and personate him. Mr. Hugh Turner appeared for the British Dental Association. Mr. Bradlaw, in reply to questions put by the President, pleaded ignorance,



MR. H. J. BRADLAW.

expressed regret, and stated that all the advertisements, except that of his name and address, in the newspapers had been withdrawn. Asked if his registered address in Harrington Street was not that of the Irish-American Dental Association, Mr. Bradlaw said that he had nothing to do with them, and that his address for the last seven years had been 78 Hartford Street. In reply to Mr. Turner, Mr. Bradlaw admitted that he has a 1/16 share in the Irish-American Association, which had been turned some ten days ago into a one-man company, and he added that the other six shareholders are all registered dentists, the prime mover in the construction of the company and the dentist who carries on the business at Harrington Street being one Blakley, a registered man. The President read some of the advertisements objected to—they were of the usual type: "Single tooth, 5s.; complete set, 21s.; painless extractions; satisfaction guaranteed," &c., and included eulogistic testimonials. They have all appeared this year. After a short deliberation *in camera*, the President informed Mr. Bradlaw that he had been proved guilty of infamous conduct, and that his name would be erased from the register.

THE CASES OF TWO MORE DENTISTS

came before the Council. James Grant, registered as in practice before 1878, and with the address of 15 Chatham Place, London, had been, it was ascertained by the Dental Committee, in the employment of the West Central Dental Institute (Limited), formed and registered by John Panhans, who had been convicted of an offence in practising as a dentist. The case was reported in the *C. & D.* at the time. After a short conclave the Council decided that Mr. Grant's name should be erased from the register.

An application to restore to the register the name of Mr. James Jerome Mackay was granted.

A STRANGE CASE.

The case of Mr. Wm. Herbert Ray was a rather remarkable one. Mr. Ray, registered as in practice before 1878, living in Cecil Square, Margate, was convicted at the Quarter Sessions there last January of unlawfully and indecently assaulting and ill-treating at his house a young woman whom he was attending professionally, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The conviction was the result of a second trial before the same Recorder, the jury having disagreed on the previous occasion. The accused denied the charge on oath *in toto*. In reply to the President, Mr. Ray gave particulars of his professional career, and after a short consideration *in camera*, the Council decided to proceed no further in the matter.

INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Two hours were occupied on Friday afternoon with the reports from the Examination Committee on the Inspection of the Primary examinations of the Scottish and Irish Conjoint Boards, and on the whole series of inspections. It did not take long to receive and enter them on the minutes; but before their adoption, and in spite of Sir Victor Horsley's protest that the reports of the Examination Committee (with the exception of the conclusions arrived at by them) were virtually that of the Visitors which the members had had in their hands for the last two months, Mr. Bryant read them steadily through. The Examination Committee recommended that the Council should appoint a special committee to consider the questions raised, and the Council finally passed a motion to this effect by a large majority.

THE "CONTUMACIOUS" COLLEGES.

In accordance with the desire of Sir Victor Horsley, consideration of the communications received from the Royal Colleges was the first, and proved to be the only, business taken on Saturday, the debate lasting three hours. The resolution, which was the outcome of the special meeting held last July, drew the attention of the Colleges to the "insufficient" nature of some of their courses of study and examinations, urged that steps be taken to remedy the unsatisfactory state of things, and authorised the President to appoint a committee to confer with the Colleges, "should it appear that such a conference is desired." The Colleges, in reply, thanked the Council for the expression of their opinion, said it should receive respectful attention, but regretted inability to accept the President's invitation to confer. Sir Victor Horsley, who has all through led the fray, thereupon on Saturday launched the following motion:

That the Council do represent to his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council that the courses of study and examination in chemistry, physics, and biology, to be gone through in order to obtain qualifications for registration from the Examining Board in England of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, are not such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such qualification of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession.

In speaking to it, Sir Victor declared that the Colleges have directly and contumaciously challenged the opinion of the Council. He had moved the same resolution last summer, but the Council, with their fatal facility for pacific measures when war was actually going on, persuaded him to withdraw it. Dr. Mackay, in a temperate, well-reasoned speech, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bryant represented that the question is one of medical education—not of authority on one side or the other. Both Colleges have said that the suggestions of the Council will receive respectful attention.

Dr. Norman Moore spoke for the R.C.P., and protested against Sir Victor Horsley's plain speaking.

Dr. Bruce was opposed to taking action through the Privy Council, and submitted an amendment which Sir Victor Horsley protested was tantamount to moving the previous question. After some discussion the President put the amendment, which was carried by sixteen to twelve. An amendment suggested by Dr. McVail (who said menacingly that Dr. Bruce and his seconder had better support it), that consideration of Sir Victor's motion be postponed, was moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Sir John Tuke. Amidst some excitement the votes were declared equal, but on names and

numbers being taken it was found that there was a majority of one in favour of the amendment—fourteen for, thirteen against, and three absent—so that the matter will be thrashed out again in May.

INSPECTIONS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The debate concerning the Royal Colleges being for the time concluded, the President announced that the remaining business might be disposed of on Monday; and disposed of it was, Standing Orders being suspended to allow of an extra hour's sitting. A great part of the time was taken up in considering the reports brought up by Mr. Bryant from the Examination Committee on the inspection of the final examinations of the English and Irish Conjoint Boards, the Apothecaries' Society (London), and the Apothecaries' Hall (Dublin).

Sir J. Tuke, in presenting the report of the Education Committee on certain Preliminary examinations, expressed his satisfaction at a great general improvement. The examination of the Educational Institute of Scotland is so satisfactory that the committee anticipate that it will next year attain the standard desired by the Council. With regard to the Irish Conjoint Board, the committee put forward a number of recommendations, on the adoption of which they suggest the continuance of the recognition of the Council should depend. Sir J. W. Moore, in his maiden speech, acknowledged the courtesy of Sir J. Tuke, assured the Council that neither time, expense, nor money have been spared to bring the examination up to the required standard, and that the Irish Conjoint Board will always give the fullest and most courteous consideration to any representations from the Council. Mr. Tichborne, however, protested against the threat which accompanied the recommendations, and moved that it be withdrawn. He found only two supporters, and the report was adopted in its entirety.

On a communication from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, that it was proposed there to resume the Preliminary examination in arts, the Education Committee recommended that the Council's approval should not be given to what is regarded as a retrograde step. Mr. Tichborne complained that they are forced into it, and it is a means of self-preservation. They are legally entitled to do it, though they do not intend the slightest disrespect to the Council. The President said severely, Is it not disrespect when they mean to do what the Council does not wish them to? Mr. Tichborne pleaded that the Hall is only about to resume what has never been dropped by the Irish Conjoint Board. Sir Wm. Thomson and Sir J. W. Moore pointed out that while it is indispensable at present in connection with the Irish Conjoint Board, there is no *raison d'être* for it at the Apothecaries' Hall. The report was adopted.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE.

Dr. MacAlister, in presenting the following report, alluded to the sale of the British Pharmacopœia and to the meeting held to consider the Digest of Criticisms. They might congratulate themselves on the result, the general opinion was highly favourable, and the revision of the Pharmacopœia is not immediately called for.

The Pharmacopœia Committee beg leave to report that from May 24 to November 24 the number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia sold was 711, and of the Indian and Colonial Addendum 123. The total numbers disposed of are thus of the Pharmacopœia, 34,591; of the Addendum, 664.

The committee held a special meeting on October 30 for the purpose of considering in detail the questions raised by the Digest of Criticisms, prepared by their direction by Mr. W. Chattaway, and appended to this report. At this meeting a number of details were considered, and certain were selected as deserving of inquiry in preparation for the revision of the Pharmacopœia.

The final instalments of the investigation on the solubilities of drugs, conducted in the research laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by Professor Greenish, have been forwarded by the Council of the Society to the committee. These will, as in other instances, be published for general information. The series of memoirs on this subject constitutes a valuable addition to the data at the committee's disposal.

Professor Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, has made substantial progress with the examination, begun last year, of the pharmacopœial tests for arsenic. In view of the laborious character of the inquiry, the committee propose that a second and final grant of 50*l.* should be made to Professor Dunstan to

enable him to complete the work, and to present it in a form that may be immediately available for the preparation of the next issue of the Pharmacopœia.

Other researches, initiated in conference with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland, are in progress.

The report was adopted without discussion. Sir J. W. Moore was elected to fill Dr. Atchill's place on the committee.

The Council having adopted a report by the Public Health Committee spent an hour *in camera* regarding an application by Chas. Augustus Bynes for restoration to the Medical Register, which was acceded to. Thereafter some routine business was disposed of and the Council adjourned.

Business Changes.

MR. J. M. PARKER, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Market Deeping formerly belonging to Mr. W. R. Edwards, chemist and druggist.

MR. T. W. ROBINSON, chemist and druggist, has removed his pharmacy from 247 Anlaby Road to new premises at 233 Anlaby Road (corner of Regent Street), Hull.

MR. FRANCIS HILL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 165 Stanley Road, Liverpool, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Thomas White, chemist and dentist.

MR. JOHN BURNETT, pharmaceutical chemist, has acquired from the executors of the late Mr. George Peacock, chemist and druggist, the business lately carried on by him at Kirbymoorside, Yorks.

THE "Velco" Powdered Bath Brick Company, of Durham, have taken over from Messrs. Holiday & Co., wholesale druggists and dysalsters, Durham, the powdered bath brick and colour-packing part of their business.

MR. EDMUND H. SANZEN-BAKER has purchased Mr. C. H. Garbutt's business at 89 Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. C. H. Garbutt, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 56 Napier Road, Swallow, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE business which for about forty years has been conducted by Mr. W. S. Atkins in Broad Street, near Five Ways, Birmingham, is for sale. Mr. Atkins, who is the brother of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, is retiring.

MR. J. T. BUTTERWORTH, chemist and druggist, of 68 Moss Lane West, Moss Side, Manchester, has purchased the businesses of Mr. Jardley at 128 Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester, and of Mr. R. Fairless at 22 Bankhouse Street, Burnley.

MESSRS. KING, WALSHAW & Co., chemists and druggists, of 4 Market Place, Huddersfield, have acquired the prescription-books, recipe-books, and the right to prepare all the preparations of the late Mr. R. Fell, chemist and druggist, of King Street, Huddersfield.

MESSRS. HENRY HODDER & Co. (LIMITED), of Bristol, are removing on December 5 from their headquarters in Broad Street to the new premises that they have acquired at 11 and 12 Wine Street. They have had the Wine Street building entirely remodelled and specially adapted to their needs.

MR. F. BIRD, chemist and druggist, Spon Street, Coventry, has this week removed his Swanswell branch, after extensive structural alterations, to 35 and 37 Stoney Stanton Road, and 57 and 59, corner of Swanswell Street. The new premises have a large frontage, there being 30 feet of window space. Mr. Bird's old business in Spon Street is continued as usual. It is more than fifty years since Mr. Bird was apprenticed to pharmacy in the old city. Mr. Bird is an alderman of the city, is Chairman of the Education Committee, and the oldest member of any School Board.

THE exports of chemical products and medicines from Milan during 1902 amounted to 115 tons, of which France received 31 tons, Turkey 11, United States 27, and "other countries" 46 tons.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Tabloids

have monopolised pharmaceutical conversation during the past week, and all the chemists I have come across are particularly grateful to the *C. & D.* for the splendid report of the action which appeared in the last issue. It is too early, of course, to discuss the merits of the case in print, though I confess I have never been able to appreciate the rule, or law, or practice, or whatever it may be, which prevents journals commenting on a lawsuit before the Judge has given his award. I am referring of course to civil actions only. The comments, I am told, would be worthless. Most likely they would. But even if the Judge read them, what then? He is not very fit for his position if he is going to be influenced by worthless comments.

To Correctly Understand

the tabloid action it is essential to bear in mind that two distinct issues are involved. There was first the trade-mark, and, secondly, the trade-name claim. A firm may have a trade-name in a word which, even though registered, may be not a valid trade-mark. Hence all the evidence which was submitted to the Court by the two sides in this case respectively. When the Trade-marks Registration Act was passed in 1875 it was held out to the commercial world that the statute was going to provide a simple means of securing and establishing an exclusive right to a device or design which should indicate the goods of a particular firm. Words as trade-marks were not recognised till the Act of 1883. They were then required to be "fancy words," but this term was altered in the Act of 1889 to "invented." The promise of something like security derived from registration has been little better than mockery. Registration was to be *prima facie* evidence of property, and after five years it was to be conclusive evidence. But it has been discovered that at any time application may be made for the rectification of the register by the removal of a mark, so that no right is really firmly established except by such a trial as the one now awaiting judgment. The process of vindicating a trade-mark was to be made easy and cheap by the Act. In his standard work on trade-marks Mr. Kerly gives, as a frightful example of the condition of the law before the Acts, a case which occupied five years and cost 2,211*l.* Perhaps in a future edition he will tell us the cost of a modern action.

Chinese Puzzles

have hitherto indicated the standard of confusion. Somerset House can, however, run a good second to Pekin. Who can remember week by week the latest refinements of interpretation, the distinction between words used adjectivally and substantively, the concessions, the extensions, the adaptations, the withdrawals, the definitions, the modifications, the limitations, and the kaleidoscopically varying conditions by which liability to medicine stamp-duty is to be henceforth governed? "Teething-powders" and "soothing-powders": one is liable and the other is not; which, when, and why? If soothing-powders are not liable, would "delightfully soothing powders" be? If I correctly understand the correspondence published last week, bronchial, pectoral, and pulmonic may be used by anybody without incurring liability, so may chest, liver, lung, and blood; but bronchitis, neuralgia, blood purifier, and aperient liver-mixture are dutiable titles. These, however, are subject

to the exemption in favour of duly apprenticed chemists! The application of that exception raises

Another Set of Complications.

A fortnight ago we thought we were clear about known, approved, and admitted remedies, and how to indicate them. "Where are we now?" pertinently asks the *C. & D.*, and proceeds to explain. But even the *C. & D.* would find itself cornered by the problem "Where shall we be next week?" The situation is in fact becoming intolerable. A few experts have followed the evolutions of this problem during the past six months, but it is simply impossible for the chemist and druggist directly affected to keep all its intricacies in his mind. He wants to obey the law, and at the same time he wants to take fair advantage of the exemption which the same law has provided in his favour. If by a supreme effort he gets on the same level as the Solicitor-General a new button is touched, and lo! the platform suddenly gives way, and he has to start his climbing over again.

The Orange River Colony

occupies rather less in area than a one-thousandth part of the whole of the British Empire. It is not much, but it is encouraging to know that our impossible Clause 7 has made a start, and is now in force there. There is now, therefore, one little corner of British territory where a pharmacy-company cannot establish a business except at the price of 10*l.* a day. Our opponents will learn from this concrete instance that there are Government authorities who do not find the principle of the clause so unreasonable as they assure each other it is. So far good, but there is still a long and rough journey before us. We are, however, clearly much more united than we were. Even North-East Lancashire has fallen into line. The Irish dentists' case will ensure for us the cordial alliance of the dental body, and there ought not to be much difficulty in securing something more than the mere sympathy of the medical profession.

Mr. Walter H. Keen,

I notice, credits me, in company with Mr. Reid, for criticisms of the recent policy of the Sheffield Chemists' Association in inviting Mr. Batty Langley, M.P., to their dinner. I am not entitled to that compliment. On the contrary, I thought the Sheffield chemists had done one of the smartest things of the winter session in getting one of our dangerous antagonists to parley with them. It is often wise to hold a candle to your adversary. The light may gradually dawn on him. But I think Mr. Reid, Mr. Keen, and myself are at one in insisting on no compromise in regard to this clause. *Sit ut est, aut non sit*, all or none, is the policy in regard to Clause 7 which is the only logical one for pharmacists to adopt.

Colonial Duties

on advertising matter are not sufficiently known to home manufacturers, and the London Chamber of Commerce will do a useful work if it can induce the several Governments not to interfere with circulars and catalogues sent by post to distinct addresses. I have heard of large numbers of costly catalogues being posted in this country to Australian addresses, with the result of receiving two or three months later, not orders or inquiries, but a document from the Sydney Postmaster asking for a remittance for duty before these are delivered. Sometimes the books are entirely useless by that time. Manufacturers in our country need not trouble themselves much about these vexatious regulations, as they have in this journal a medium which is not only delivered to but read by all the principal buyers in all the Colonies.

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Congreve's Balsamic Elixir.

Dr. Robert Hutchison in his Lecture on "Patent Medicines" at the London Hospital on November 10th, as reported in *The Lancet* of November 28th, 1903, professes to give the "approximate ingredients of various patent and proprietary preparations." Among others he mentions "Congreve's Elixir" as containing "Benzoic Acid, Infusion of Elderberries, Alcohol, and Allspice." The proprietors of "Congreve's Balsamic Elixir" categorically deny the correctness of this assertion. Of the four ingredients named, one only—that is Alcohol in a certain form (as a solvent)—is correct, and not a particle of any one of the three other ingredients mentioned is used in the manufacture of this medicine. In fact, Congreve's Elixir contains about one dozen different ingredients. It is interesting to find that an attempted chemical analysis of a complicated preparation like this can give a result so far removed from the facts.

ASK YOUR WIFE AND DAUGHTER

To read page 7.

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Editorial Comments.

The British Pharmacopœia.

WE have now fairly entered upon what may be regarded as a new epoch in British Pharmacopœia revision. The first, in the past forty years' history of the work, was signalled by the production of the 1864 B.P., which, like most compromises, did not please everybody. It was a fusion of the three Pharmacopœias previously in force in the United Kingdom. That epoch was peculiar, in so far as committees

representing the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges were chiefly responsible for the work. A different method was followed in the second epoch, which culminated with the 1867 B.P. In that case the General Medical Council called in the assistance of Mr. Robert Warrington, F.R.S., of the Apothecaries' Hall, and Professor Redwood, of the Pharmaceutical Society, as editors. By the time another Pharmacopœia was required—that of 1885—pharmacists felt strongly that they should have a share in the production of the work, and moved to that effect in a medical Bill then before Parliament. The Pharmaceutical Council did not accept the invitation of the General Medical Council to assist in the revision of the B.P., and the edition was produced under the editorship of Professors Attfield, Bentley, and Redwood. When the "Additions" of 1890 was required, Professor Attfield had succeeded in bringing the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils into touch again, and there was co-operation between them in producing that work, this being continued for the 1898 B.P. This fourth epoch was marked by the publication of a digest of criticisms of the B.P., prepared from year to year by Professor Attfield, and the epoch may be regarded as the most satisfactory we have had in respect to the perfection of revision-machinery. It was also characterised by a system of consultation with experts in all departments and the assertion of medical rights in the B.P. consequent upon an agitation by the younger men in the profession. With the retirement of Dr. Attfield as Editor and reporter the fifth epoch is entered. The Pharmaceutical Council declined to act the part of reporter, and one of its members, deputed to act as the link between the Pharmaceutical Council and the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, resigned. There is no doubt that relations are strained, but the Medical Council has been equal to the situation. It has called in the assistance of Professor Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, to undertake certain chemical-revision work, and Mr. William Chattaway, F.I.C., of the Apothecaries' Hall, to compile the "Digest of Rescarches and Criticisms." Here we have a repetition of the 1867 conditions. Professor Dunstan was the immediate successor of Professor Redwood, and Mr. Chattaway holds the position which the late Mr. Warrington filled at the Hall. The first results of Mr. Chattaway's labours are before us in the form of a seventy-two page "Digest" uniform with those prepared by Professor Attfield. It reflects Mr. Chattaway's peculiar qualifications for the work. He got his early training in pharmacy, passing the Major examination in 1885, and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to the practice of analytical chemistry. It is ten years since he took up the late Mr. R. H. Davies's work as superintendent of the Apothecaries' Hall, and on Mr. Davies's death he succeeded to the position. Mr. Chattaway's "Digest" covers British pharmaceutical literature of 1889-1902 (four years), and deals with over three hundred and thirty official articles. He gives just those points that a revising committee want to know, and presents them with perspicuity and without bias. He does not deal with foreign literature. So far as the United States is concerned that is already done by the Pharmacopœia Committee of that country, and if France and Germany would do likewise, each dealing with its own pharmaceutical literature on a prearranged plan, the work would be of great advantage to all countries, and would facilitate revision of each Pharmacopœia. We do not quote from Mr. Chattaway's "Digest," partly because much of it epitomises work which has been communicated to these pages, but chiefly because any who are specially interested can get copies (1s. 1d. post free) from Messrs. Spottiswoode

& Co. (Limited), New Street Square, London, E.C., who publish it for the General Medical Council.

Formulae Numbers.

THE letter from the Board of Inland Revenue dated November 25, 1903, which we printed last week, might be taken to indicate that numbers of formulas are necessary on such preparations as quinine-and-iron tonic (when they are recommended for ailments), as well as upon medicines bearing ailment-names. This was not intended by the Board, and Mr. Stoodley writes to inform us that it is observed from last Saturday's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that the letter contains a clerical error which considerably alters the sense of the letter. The following is a corrected copy:

27142 S.
1903.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
30th November, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer you to their letter of the 13th ultimo, and to state that the decision thereby conveyed to you related to medicines that were described by reference to the ingredients, such as "Quinine-and-iron Tonic," and cannot be regarded as applying to medicines such as "Cough-mixture," which are described on the label by reference to the ailment or ailments they are intended to relieve. Such labels must contain a specific reference to the particular formula in accordance with which they are prepared if it is desired to claim the benefit of the exemption.

I am also to state that the Board do not consider that a reference to a formula by means of the initials of the book from which it is derived would as a general rule be sufficient to bring the medicine within the category of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. The reference should be in a form which is intelligible to persons outside the circle of professional experts.

The Board would, however, regard the letters "B.P." as sufficiently indicating that the medicine is prepared in accordance with a formula in the British Pharmacopœia, inasmuch as in their opinion the meaning of those letters is generally understood.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. STOODLEY,
Secretary.

The Editor,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street.

The difference will be found in the first paragraph, and we reproduce that of last week to save reference:

I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer you to their letter of the 13th ultimo, and to state that the decision thereby conveyed to you was not intended to apply to medicines such as cough-mixture. That decision related to medicines that were described by reference to the ingredients, such as "Quinine-and-iron Tonic," and which are described on the label by reference to the ailment or ailments they are intended to relieve. Such labels, &c.

It will be observed that if the second sentence of the above (from "that decision" to "relieve") is read parenthetically the sense is substantially the same as in the revised version.

Dutiable and Non-dutiable Titles.

In referring last week to the Board of Inland Revenue's latest ruling regarding body-names, we mentioned that certain titles given by Mr. John Humphrey in his paper communicated to the London Chemists' Association as non-dutiable were no longer so. Mr. Humphrey considers our statement might be construed to mean that his information was inaccurate, especially as we added that the Board have not authorised any lists of dutiable and non-dutiable titles. Mr. Humphrey has favoured us with a copy of a duplicate "list of compounded medicines sold without further recommendation than may be implied in the names given," which

the Board on November 3 marked for him "L." and "N.L.," meaning "Liable" and "Not Liable." Mr. Humphrey did not, of course, mention this fact at the L.C.A. meeting, and its publication since may have given a meaning to our statement which we did not intend or imply.

Wholesalers and Exemption 3.

Subjoined is a copy of a letter which has this week been received by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited):

27152 S.

1903. Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
28th November, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letters of the 21st and 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that they are advised that if a wholesale chemist sells to a retail chemist a medicine with a recommendation thereon, and with the intention and object that the retail chemist shall resell to the public with the label attached, there would be a holding out and recommending by the wholesale chemist to the public within the meaning of the Medicine Stamp-duty Acts, which would attract liability to duty.

The Board, therefore, have no power to accede to your application.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. E. STOODLEY,
Secretary,

Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Limited.

It may be remembered that in our issue of October 24 we stated that the Board had come to a decision substantially as above, but we questioned if a sale by a wholesale house to a registered chemist of known, admitted, and approved remedies covered by Exemption 3 can be regarded as a sale to the public in the sense of the general charge of duty. Mr. John C. Umney and others subsequently wrote about the matter, and by arrangement Mr. Umney and the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had an interview with representatives of the Board ten days ago, when further arguments and particulars were submitted. The point is, Can the provisions of Section 3 of the 1802 Act as to who pays duty be extended to articles which are exempted from duty? We suggest that exempted medicines put up for registered chemists by manufacturers, with the name and address of the exempted retailer on the labels, should not be brought within the general charge of duty because the wholesaler, in the capacity of an agent, affixes the label. The Board, on the contrary, imply in the above letter that the medicine is never exempt if an unqualified person is the first seller of it. We await further developments with some interest.

Arsenic in Food.

The final report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into arsenical poisoning from the consumption of beer and other articles of food or drink has just been issued. The report deals with the arsenical-poisoning epidemic of 1900, the suggested relation between the disease beri-beri and arsenical poisoning, and tests for arsenic. The most interesting part is the *résumé* of the precautions to be taken in testing for arsenic. The pharmacopœial test for arsenic in glycerin is mentioned as being probably insufficient. The test, it is stated, may fail to detect quantities of arsenic which though comparatively small are nevertheless easily avoidable, and also that the quantity of arsenic which would transgress the limit defined in the test is somewhat uncertain. The Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council are now considering the sufficiency of the official test. There are also recommendations as to improvements in official control over the purity of food.

The Deputation.

On second thoughts the Pharmaceutical Council has decided, Mr. Carteighe reviving Mr. Wootton's defeated motion of some months ago, to send a deputation to Somerset House in order to talk to the Board of Inland Revenue's very self about the Medicine-stamp Acts. It is a large subject, and the Council had somewhat vague views as to where the deputation should begin, but in the result it was decided that they should start where the Association representing herbalists and small shopkeepers (we say this without disrespect) left off—that is, to ask the Board to grant longer time than they have given to allow the new ruling to take effect. It is a perfectly safe line of action, but, "Ye gods and little fishes!" the President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Carteighe in one cab, representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, a body entrusted with statutory powers, travelling to Somerset House for the purpose of asking the authorities there to consider a matter which they have had under consideration for a month. What a spectacle!

Pepper Appeal Case.

The appeal heard by the Lancashire Court of Quarter Sessions last week involved certain principles to which some reference should be made in these pages. The appellant had sold white pepper, alleged to be adulterated with 10 per cent. of bleached pepper-husk, and the statement was supported by evidence of Dr. Campbell Brown, Mr. Collingwood Williams, and Mr. James Cameron; but against them were Mr. Otto Hehner, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Mr. E. J. Bevan, Mr. Herbert Davis, and Mr. Charles Escourt, all experienced analysts, who adduced facts to show that the pepper sold did not contain bleached husk and was not in any way "doctored" or adulterated. The fact of the matter is that in the trade white pepper, so-called, is required of various degrees of shade in colour. It is well known that white pepper is the fruit of *Piper nigrum* deprived of its husk; that is, all the husk except the endocarp. The skinned fruit does not necessarily give the lightest-coloured pepper and never the most pungent pepper, because the epicarp and mesocarp contain proportionately a larger percentage of the essential oil than the rest of the fruit. The husk, however, is added in certain proportions to the rest when what is known as "specky" pepper is required, and also to whiten the pepper, the latter being done on much the same principle that blue is used in bleaching linen and soot added to whitewash. In the case referred to, 10 per cent. of the mesocarp and epicarp (unbleached and untreated) had been restored to the pepper in order to meet a trade requirement. The feeling in the trade is strong against the Quarter Sessions finding, and if it were possible to carry the matter further that would be done.

"Patent Medicines."

The *Lancet* of last week contains a lecture on patent medicines delivered by Dr. Robert Hutchison, F.R.C.P., at the London Hospital Medical College recently. After speaking in general terms on the Medicine-stamp Acts, Dr. Hutchison submitted a series of analyses of "the better-known patent or proprietary preparations or nostrums." These, he said, make no pretence to accuracy, but he believed that they represent the active constituents in most, if not all, cases. The analyses cover aperient and liver pills, saline aperients, cough mixtures and lozenges, preparations for gout and rheumatism, preparations for headache and neuralgia, preparations for asthma, remedies for obesity, miscellaneous preparations and drink-cures. Dr. Hutchison said much against most of them, but he also extracted points for prescribers—e.g., that guaiacum is common in gout and rheumatism cures, and it is good for the purpose, although regular practitioners have neglected it.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

The Licensing of Motor-cycles.—Some curious legal problems were discussed at the Bristol Police Court on Friday during the hearing of two summonses respecting the licensing of motors, one of the defendants being Mr. Harcourt William Francis, chemist, of Royal York Crescent, Clifton. The defendants were summoned by the Inland Revenue for riding a motor-bicycle without a licence, and also in respect of an unlicensed trailer. Judge Austin (of the Bristol County Court), the presiding Magistrate, said the Recorder of Bristol had held that a motor-bicycle was not a carriage, but he (Judge Austin) and his colleague on the Bench disagreed with that judgment. Still, it would not be respectful to give effect to the views they held; but they were ready to grant a case. Mr. Hawkins, barrister, who attended from Somerset House to prosecute, said they were anxious to raise the point involved at the earliest possible moment. Judge Austin remarked that Moon (a local cycle-agent and one of the defendants) was willing to take out a licence rather than go to the expense of being dragged from one court to another. The prosecution had got hold of a very unhappy sort of a victim. Mr. Hawkins said that there was another defendant, Mr. Francis having been summoned respecting a licence. Mr. Francis had a motor and trailer. He had taken out one licence which he intended for the bicycle, thinking that the trailer was allowed without a second licence. Mr. Francis told the Justices that when he took out the licence for the motor he was informed by the postmaster that it was not necessary to have a licence for the trailer. Mr. Hawkins remarked that the Post Office people denied the statement that had been attributed to one of their officials. Mr. Francis mentioned that he had taken out a licence for the trailer, and his case was adjourned *sine die*. After further inquiry in reference to the summons against Moon, Judge Austin advised the Magistrates to follow the Recorder. Although differing from him as to the definition of a motor bicycle, they were bound to uphold the judgment of Quarter Sessions, and they dismissed the summons. The Inland Revenue would appeal against that decision; but he suggested to Moon that he should not take the trouble to fight the case, as he was not in a position to do so. Mr. Hawkins had promised that in any event the defendant would not be looked to for the costs.

High Court Cases.

FELS-NAPHTHA SOAP.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Romer in the Appeal Court on Monday, November 30, heard the plaintiffs' appeal in the action of Fels and another v. Thos. Hedly & Co. (Limited), of Newcastle, against an order of Mr. Justice Byrne.

Mr. J. Cutler, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Waggett for the appellants, said this was the third appeal that had been before the Court relating to Fels-naphtha soap, all being appeals by the plaintiffs. In the first case the appeal was dismissed on the ground that the evidence did not establish that "naphtha soap" denoted in the market the goods of the plaintiffs. The second case was before the Court a few days ago, and counsel for the appellants did not think it would be respectful to take up their Lordships' time by arguing the appeal, because the evidence was the same as in the other case. In this case the appellant complained not only of the use of the word "naphtha" in relation to the soap, but also of the "get-up" of the defendant's soap—*i.e.*, that the whole of the "get-up" was calculated to deceive, and there was strong evidence that the similarity had, as a matter of fact, deceived the public. The defendants had written offering a perpetual undertaking to discontinue the use of the wrapper, to assent to an inquiry as to damages, and pay taxed costs, on condition that the plaintiffs did not make use of their offer in the way of advertisement or public announcement. Plaintiffs could not, however, accept such an offer. Mr. Justice Byrne had found that the defendants personally had ceased to issue the wrapper, but ignored altogether the circumstance that the defendants' customers were still selling it in the wrapper complained of.

The Lord Chief Justice said they were really asked to reverse Mr. Justice Byrne's decision on a question of fact. It was clear to him that the evidence showed that the witnesses were called in order to establish the case that the plaintiffs had a right to the word "naphtha," because it had a secondary meaning. It was not evidence as to make-up. He should have come to the same conclusion as the Judge below, and saw no ground for interfering with his judgment.

Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Romer concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE "ABSORBINE" TRADE-MARK.

AN application in the case of Christy v. Tipper was heard by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division on Friday, November 27.

Mr. Hewitt, for the defendant, asked that a question of law might be determined before the trial of the action. The question was whether the word "absorbine" was an invented word or one capable of valid registration. The notice of motion asked for an injunction to restrain his client (the defendant) from using the word "absorbine" in connection with a veterinary preparation sold by him. The defence was that the word "absorbine" was not proper subject-matter for registration, that it was not a trade-mark within the meaning of the Trade-marks Act, and, further, that the word was one which was in common use. The defendant had set out that the plaintiff's trade-mark was not properly registrable, that the word "absorbent" was not an invented word, and that the word was in common use. He thought, if this point of law were determined in favour of the defendant, and the Court held that the plaintiff's trade-mark was not a good one, the plaintiff would not venture to proceed with the action.

Mr. Sebastian, for the plaintiff, said his learned friend was quite wrong about that.

Mr. Hewitt said if the action was proceeded with it would prove very expensive. Witnesses for the plaintiff would have to come from America, and defendant would also have to call a number of witnesses.

Mr. Sebastian, who opposed the application, said the whole question was whether there should be two trials or one. Whatever the result of the rectification case might be, his clients would still continue the action which they had instituted, and there would also be an inquiry.

Mr. Justice Kekewich said he was not satisfied that he could hear this point of law on the admitted facts without hearing the evidence, probably at considerable length, to determine the origin of the word "absorbine" and its meaning as applied to a particular preparation, because, if he had to dispose of that one way or the other, it appeared to him that he should after that have to hear a great deal more. The point raised by Mr. Hewitt must be determined at the trial. Plaintiff would be entitled to the cost of the application.

This case was mentioned before Mr. Justice Kekewich on Wednesday, December 2. Mr. Sebastian said he had to apply that the case should not be taken during the present sittings. He had received a cable from the plaintiff in America, stating that in consequence of illness he would not be able to come to this country. His Lordship agreed to the case standing over during the present sittings.

THE SACCHARIN PATENT.

Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery Division of the High Court on Tuesday, December 1, gave judgment for the plaintiffs in default of appearance of the defendant in the case of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) v. Skidmore, restraining infringement of the plaintiffs' saccharin patent, together with an inquiry as to damages and the usual accompanying relief. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. A. J. Walter.

ESTATE OF THE LATE H. P. HUGHES.

In the Probate Division on Monday, November 30, before Mr. Justice Bucknill, application was made for the appointment of an administrator *pendente lite* of the estate of Mr. Hugh Pritchard Hughes, a retired chemist of Holyhead, who died on March 24, 1903, leaving personalty of the value of about 6,295/. Counsel in support of the application said the plaintiffs were endeavouring to establish a will dated February 13, 1903. His Lordship made the order as asked.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

FOREIGN PROPRIETARIES.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court on December 2, before Mr. Denman, Max Schliephak (Limited), of 44 Charlotte Street

Tottenham Court Road, W., were summoned for selling unstamped various medicines liable to duty. There were seven informations against the defendants, the proprietaries in question being "Tittle's Celebrated Cough-mixture," "Herzog's Corn-plasters," "Olympian Oils," "Ovaferin," "Brou's Injection," "Wucherer's Gum-lozenges," "Celebrated Female Mixture," and "Tittle's berühmte Mixtur für Frauen," the last two being claimed by the prosecution as identical.

Mr. Denniss, of the Solicitors' Department, Somerset House, prosecuted for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended.

Mr. Denniss, having read the section of the Act under which the charges were made, put in a copy of the articles of association to show that the defendants were a limited company. He first produced a bottle of Tittle's cough-mixture, to the purchase of which at Messrs. Schliephak's shop Mr. Thomas Jameson, an Inland Revenue officer, deposed. Mr. Jameson had purchased two bottles, one stamped and the other (the one on which the summons was issued) unstamped, but had one label pasted over another label, covering the words "Celebrated Cough-mixture" and the recommendation, the top label bearing the words "The Mixture, prepared only by, &c." Mr. Jameson had before that received a handbill describing Tittle's cough-mixture as "a never-failing remedy for coughs and colds." In evidence he stated that he asked for a cough-mixture and Tittle's was recommended. He agreed to purchase Tittle's, and the printed covering label was pasted over the other as described, in his presence. On comparing the two bottles it was found that the original labels on the bottles were identical.

Mr. Kirby thought the prosecution were entitled to rely only on the bottle as it was sold. They had no right to rely on the label underneath, as surely the defendants were entitled to amend their labels at any time.

Mr. Denman carefully compared the bottles, and wanted to know who kept the shop—Tittle or Schliephak. It was explained that Schliephak (Limited) had taken over the business from Tittle. The cough-mixture was also called "Cherry Pectoral," and Mr. Denniss put in the handbills recommending Tittle's mixture or Cherry Pectoral—which he held were the same thing—as beneficial for coughs, &c. The Magistrate studied the Act in the original as lent him by Mr. Denniss, while

Mr. Kirby, proceeding with his argument, admitted that if the article sold could be identified with the handbill it would be liable. But the article actually sold was "The Mixture," and there was no proof that it was identical in any way with "Tittle's Cough-mixture."

Mr. Denman: But Tittle's name appears.

Mr. Kirby: Yes, but they must show that the defendants claim an exclusive right in the preparation. To say that the mixture is made by Tittle is by no means claiming exclusive right.

Mr. Denman: Are there any other facts?

Mr. Denniss: None, except that a similar bottle with a similar label was sold with a stamp. He then went on to contend that the officer distinctly asked for Tittle's, and it was supplied as Tittle's, and that the wording on the label, "Prepared only by, &c.," was claiming an exclusive right.

Mr. Kirby then argued that the summonses were wrong in form. The defendants were charged with uttering, vending, and exposing for sale—three offences, while only one offence was charged. He submitted that on these grounds the summonses were bad, but the Magistrate was against him.

With regard to "Herzog's Corn-plasters," Mr. Jameson deposed that a box was supplied to him from a card which stated that the plasters "cured all corns without fail."

The Magistrate (examining the box): Is there any claim to proprietorship here?

Mr. Denniss: Oh, yes; the plasters are said to be "patented," to have won a prize medal, and the sole proprietorship is claimed—

The Magistrate: By Dr. Herzog, of Dresden.

Mr. Denniss: It is not necessary in order to incur liability that the claim for proprietorship should be by the actual vendor. "Any person making, vending, uttering, or exposing for sale," &c. I contend that it is held out by the maker as a patent medicine.

The Magistrate: You say that this is an uttering and vending of an article for which some other person claims a proprietary right.

Mr. Denniss agreed, but Mr. Kirby pointed out that a patent in Germany would not apply in this country, whereupon Mr. Denniss explained that he was going not on the patent, but on the holding out. The term "corn-plasters" was a holding out that the plasters were good for corns; furthermore it was stated in German on the label that they were a certain and sure cure.

Mr. Kirby said there was clearly no claim to exclusive right in England. The whole label was in German, therefore the holding out (if there was any) was in German—a language not generally understood in this country—so that it was no holding out to the public in England.

Mr. Denman thought Mr. Kirby's point a good one. There was no evidence that Dr. Herzog had claimed any proprietary right in the plasters at all.

Mr. Denniss said they were sold in England with the word "patented," and the working of the Act as regards dutiability was not limited to preparations made in this country.

"Olympian Oils" was next discussed. The label on the bottle stated that the "oils" was a "family embrocation for all local pains."

Mr. Kirby said "local pains" could not be called an "ailment, malady, or disorder."

Mr. Denman: If in pain a man scarcely be said to be in good order.

Mr. Kirby: But supposing a footballer got a kick on the shin.

Mr. Denman: Then I should say he had a disordered shin. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kirby was of opinion that a disorder implied an unhealthy condition of the body, but Mr. Denniss pointed out the terms of the Schedule which mention that "lotions and oils applied externally for the relief or cure of any complaint" became dutiable.

Mr. Denman wanted to know what was the difference between the composition of the Olympian oils and of Elliman's embrocation, but there was no one able to satisfy him.

Mr. Kirby pointed out that it all depended on the recommendation on the label whether or not liability was incurred. In his view, bread, water, or beef, might be made liable if put up and recommended as good for certain things.

Mr. Denman closed the discussion by holding that a local pain was a disorder, and "Ovaferin," the best remedy for anæmia, was then put in.

Mr. Kirby did not dispute the liability in this case.

A bottle of "Brou's Injection" held out in French, as Mr. Denniss pointed out, as a cure for chronic discharges, was then considered. The Magistrate thought the injection was on the same footing as Herzog's corn-plasters. The holding out was in French—the label being entirely in French—and not in this country. Mr. Denniss thereupon referred the Magistrate to the schedule of chargeable articles mentioned in the Act, in which it is expressly stated that "Foreign medicines of all kinds, except drugs," are dutiable. He claimed that the label was a holding out in this country as well as in France. For medicines, if printed in foreign languages, to have the advantage of exemption when English ones had not was, he thought, pushing complaisance a little too far. In reply to the Magistrate he said many foreign proprietary medicines were sold in this country, but were stamped.

Mr. Kirby contended that if there had been any holding-out in this case it had, as with the other, taken place outside the jurisdiction of the statute. If there was any liability, it took place when the label was affixed, and had nothing to do with delivery to the officer here. The Magistrate agreed, and Mr. Denniss then claimed that it was liable as a foreign medicine; but at the instigation of Mr. Kirby the Magistrate examined the summons, which showed that the defendant was charged with holding out a certain preparation as a preventive or cure for certain disorders, and the Magistrate thought Mr. Denniss was not quite correct in stating that the summons covered the "foreign medicine" charge.

"Wucherer's Gum-lozenges, a most effective remedy for coughs, colds, &c.," was next considered, for which Mr. Kirby had no adequate defence.

The "Celebrated Female-mixture which never fails" was

then examined by the Magistrate, who remarked upon the dilapidated condition of the label. Mr. Denniss explained (amid laughter) that the mixture appeared to be an explosive one, as it had blown the cork out of the bottle and broken two other bottles. There were two labels in this case—one in English, the other in German ("Titled's berühmte Mixtur für Frauen").

Mr. Kirby pointed out that there was no mention of ailment on the English label, but Mr. Denman said that the German label specified "Titled's," and the two labels must be read together.

In his address on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Kirby said the bulk of the charges were open to discussion. He asked the Magistrate to deal lightly with the defendants in those cases in which he thought a penalty should be imposed. How was it possible for chemists, he said, to have an adequate knowledge of the law when the Inland Revenue laid down that such things as "cough-mixtures" were liable while "throat-mixtures" were not.

Mr. Denman: I think it is only that the Inland Revenue say they will proceed in the one case, but not in the other. I would not say that if "throat-mixture" were brought before me I should not find it liable.

Mr. Kirby said he only desired to show the difficulty in which chemists were placed in the matter. They were never certain what would be held liable by the Board and what would be exempted.

Mr. Denman: Is the Board not always ready to give advice?

Mr. Kirby: Not always. Some time ago the defendants submitted an amended label to Somerset House for opinion, but they were informed that no opinion could be given.

Mr. Denman decided that the gum-lozenges came within the Act; the liability of "Ova-ferrin" was admitted; the "Female Mixture" was a clear holding out, and the same applied to Titled's Cough-mixture and "Olympian Oils." With regard to Brou's Injection, if the prosecution had been for selling a foreign medicine a conviction might have resulted; but the summons was not framed in that way, and he thought the prosecution were not entitled to fall back on that provision. Moreover, he was of opinion that it was correct to say there had been no holding out of the remedy in England. In the same way with Herzog's Corn-plasters, there was no specific statement of any sale of the article as a remedy for an ailment in this country. He did not think liability could be applied to any patent procured outside the United Kingdom. There would therefore be five convictions, and a fine of 40s. and 2s. costs was imposed in each case.

County Court Case.

COCAINE IN DENTISTRY.

A STROUD carpenter named Freeman again sued Mr. Ebenezer Apperley, dentist, Stroud, for 161*l.* damages for alleged negligence in connection with the stopping of a tooth, at Gloucester County Court on November 28. In October last the first action was heard, but the jury failed to agree, and a new trial was ordered. Plaintiff went to the defendant, who stopped an aching tooth with cotton-wool saturated with a solution of cocaine. Plaintiff stated that he afterwards became giddy, and the next day he swallowed the cotton-wool whilst at dinner. He then became seriously ill. Plaintiff contended that Mr. Apperley had put an overdose of cocaine into the cotton-wool, and that that had caused his illness. Judge Ellicott said there was no case for the defendant to answer, and plaintiff was nonsuited, with costs. It was intimated that the decision would be appealed against.

Bankruptcies and failures.

Re SAMUEL SMITH, 47 Market Place, Reading, and Redcroft, Wokingham Road, Reading, trading as J. Smith & Son, Perfumer, &c.—A sitting for the public examination of this debtor has been held at Reading, before Mr. Registrar Collins. After the debtor had detailed particulars of his failure, as reported in the *C. & D.*, November 14, page 817, and replied to questions put by the Official Receiver, an adjournment was ordered.

Re FRANK PALEY, trading as Paley & Anderson, Albion Mills, Bingley, Druggists and Drysalers.—The liabilities under this failure amount to 191*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, of which 189*l.* 6*s.* is due to unsecured creditors. The deficiency amounts to 129*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Debtor attributes his failure to insufficient capital and insufficient trade.

Re ELLIOTT WILLIAM GRAVES MALE, 17 Clarence Place, Newport (Mon.), Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The accounts filed under this failure show gross liabilities 447*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, of which 396*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* is unsecured, and the net assets 145*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The Official Receiver's observations are to the effect that the receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. The debtor commenced business on October 1, 1902, at 17 Clarence Place, Newport, where he purchased a business for 300*l.* (stock and fixtures about 240*l.* and goodwill 60*l.*). His capital was 110*l.* His failure is attributable to "expenses in excess of profits, and to the purchase-money of the business being in excess of its value." He first became aware of his insolvency about two months ago. He has not made any profits during his trading, while he has drawn from his business for household and personal expenses about 1*l.* 5*s.* per week.

Re ERNEST TERRANEAU, late of 254a High Holborn, Soap Manufacturer.—This debtor attended on November 24, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination. The statement of affairs shows liabilities 1,739*l.*, and a deficiency of 1,679*l.* Questioned by Mr. E. S. Grey (Official Receiver), the debtor stated that in 1896 he experimented in making a soap for wool-scouring and cloth-cleaning, and three years later he formed the Wages Syndicate (Limited), with a capital of 10,000*l.*, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling the soap made from his secret process. In consideration of the transfer to the company of his formula he received 2,000*l.* in shares of the company, with the appointment of manager at a salary of 300*l.* a year. The company was not successful, and in December, 1900, it was reconstructed, for the purpose of raising capital. He vacated office in November, 1901, and in April, 1903, the company was wound-up, with no return to the shareholders. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to the non-success of the Wages Syndicate (Limited) and to his liability for moneys borrowed for the purpose of exploiting and working the secret process. The examination was concluded.

Deed of Arrangement.

Jones, James, 148 Old Christchurch Road, and Thomas George Neil, 146 Wimborne Road, Winton, both Bournemouth, Hants, trading at both addresses and also at 147 High Street, Poole, as "Jones's Drug-stores," chemists. Trustee, Albert Willmott, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., chartered accountant. Dated, November 21; filed, November 27. Secured creditors, 284*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,097*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 352*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* James Jones's separate estate: Liabilities unsecured, 295*l.* 19*s.*; estimated net assets, 3*l.* Among the creditors are:

Joint Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London ...	90	0	0
Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester ...	15	0	0
Bristow, T. F., & Co. (Limited), London ...	11	0	0
Buckley, J. W., Poole (rent) ...	10	0	0
Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., London ...	18	0	0
Camwal (Limited), Mitcham ...	14	0	0
Hay, J. B., & Co., London ...	15	0	0
Jones, Mrs. M. M., Bournemouth ...	364	0	0
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London ...	63	0	0
Neil, W. W., Southampton ...	55	0	0
Phillips, W., London ...	202	0	0
Poppy, A. W., London (rent) ...	37	0	0
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leicester) (Limited), Leicester ...	15	0	0
Schutze, F., & Co., London ...	12	0	0
Smith, J. M., & Co., London ...	11	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham ...	16	0	0
Sutton, W., & Co., London ...	30	0	0
Troke, W., Wimborne (rent) ...	11	0	0
Viking Food and Essence Company, London ...	13	0	0
Bankers' claims ...	143	0	0

Separate Estate of James Jones.

Barnett, S., London ...	46	0	0
Equitable Advance Company, Bournemouth ...	24	0	0
Masters, —, London ...	68	0	0
Muspratt, Dr., Bournemouth ...	15	0	0
Saunders, P., London ...	99	0	0
Thomas, B. S., London ...	25	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bonnett, C., and Banks, A., under the style of Bonnett & Banks, Southend-on-Sea, mineral-water manufacturers.

Macartney, R., and Macmullan, J. N., under the style of Macartney & Macmullan, Cinderford, Ruspidge, Drybrook, and Ruardean, Gloucestershire, physicians and surgeons.

Spencer, H. H., and Spencer, H. A., under the style of W. A. Spencer & Sons, Barrow-in-Furness, mineral-water manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Sumner, Benjamin, Liverpool, veterinary surgeon.

RECEIVING ORDER.

John, Josiah, The Glanne Wells, near Buihth, Brecon, mineral-water proprietor.

From the "Dublin Gazette."

The partnership hitherto carried on between Messrs. Benjamin Clarke, Thomas John Kerkwood, and William George Clarke at No. 35 Donegall Street, Belfast, as wholesale druggists and surgical-appliance dealers, under the style and firm of "Clarke, Kerkwood & Co.," was dissolved, by mutual consent, on November 11. The business will henceforth be carried on by Mr. Benjamin Clarke, under the style of "Benjamin Clarke & Son," and he will receive the debts and discharge the liabilities of the late firm.

New Companies & Company News.

DISINFECTANTS (LIMITED).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*s.* shares. Objects: To carry on any chemical, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, and other businesses and undertakings, &c.

BENSON HARRIES (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 10*s.* shares (500 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing wholesale and retail chemist carried on at 84 Commercial Road, Newport (Mon.), and to carry on the same and the business of dentists, opticians, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are: T. H. Shaw, 25 Berkeley Square, W., managing director; W. Green, 163 Albany Street, N.W., clerk; F. Paul, 32 Sinclair Road, W., clerk; S. A. Fitt, 4 Bloomsbury Place, W.C., clerk; W. Dawes, 4 Bloomsbury Place, W.C., architect; A. C. French, 4 Bloomsbury Place, housekeeper; and A. G. Wright, 33 Westerfield Road, South Tottenham, N., clerk.

DARBY & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by J. W. Webber at Cambridge Terrace, Church Road, Willesden, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, &c. The first subscribers are: W. P. Darby, 30 Richmond Road, Bayswater, manufacturing chemist; Mrs. E. J. Darby, 30 Richmond Road, Bayswater; M. P. Darby, 37 Bristol Gardens, Maida Vale, W., electrician; J. Fitzgerald, 56 Lambton Road West, Wimbledon, clerk; R. H. Richards, Carlton House, Brockley Grove, Brockley, Kent, chemist; P. Rooney, 51 Hacking Road, N.E., chemist; and J. Rooney, 51 Hacking Road, N.E., clerk. W. P. Darby is the first managing director and secretary. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

HENRY SQUIRE, CASH CHEMISTS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. C. Reece for the acquisition of the business of a chemist, dentist, &c., carried on in Deptford, Rotherhithe, Poplar, Camden Town, Hammersmith, Kentish Town, Marylebone, Kentish Town Road, and Oxford Street, all in London, as "Henry Squire, Cash Chemist," and to carry on the same and the business of druggists, chemical-manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: C. C. Reece, 61 Goudge Street, W., chemist; Elizabeth Reece, 3 The Grove, Highgate Road, N.; L. H. Kingstone, 32 Colvestone Crescent, N.E., accountant; A. R. Macdonald, 6 Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead, gentleman; A. N. Snelling, 130 Manor Park Road, Harlesden, N.W., clerk; J. S. Mead, St. Mary's, Teddington, solicitor; and H. B. Saunders, 22 Gunter Grove, South Kensington, gentleman. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. C. Reece (managing director) and J. P. Mead, both permanent. Special qualification, 1,000*l.* Ordinary qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum, divisible.

C. R. TOYNE (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire (1) the business carried on by C. R. Toyne at 26 High Street, Putney, at Bartho House, Garrett Lane, Wandsworth, and at 190 Upper Richmond Road, S.W., as "C. R. Toyne," and (2) the business carried on by C. R. Toyne and J. W. Whitehead at 145 Lower Richmond Road, and 12 Emily Terrace,

Cooper's Arms Lane (also as "C. R. Toyne"); and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, importers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, and dealers in proprietary articles, electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: W. M. Wilson, 25 Bark Place, Bayswater, W., gentleman; C. R. Toyne, 26 High Street, Putney, S.W., chemist; J. W. Whitehead, 57 Rotherwood Road, Putney, accountant; P. J. Nicholls, 25 Ironmonger Lane, E.C., solicitor; G. H. Wilson, 11 Powis Square, Bayswater, W., clerk; F. W. Smith, 71 St. James Road, Holloway, N., clerk; and W. Allen, 107 High Street, Willesden Green, stationer. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 26 High Street, Putney, S.W.

CEREBOS (1903) (LIMITED).—Registered November 28. Capital 250,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over as going concerns (a) the business carried on by Cerebos (Limited), (incorporated in 1894, as the "Cerebos Salt Company, Limited"), at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and elsewhere, and the salt-mines and brine-works and the business and undertaking thereof worked and carried on by Sir C. Furness, Knight, at Greatham, Durham, (b) the business and undertaking carried on by La Compagnie Cérébos (France) (Limited), in France and elsewhere, and (c) the business carried on by G. Weddell in the U.S.A., Canada, Belgium, and elsewhere, in connection with the sale of Cerebos salt, and all trademarks and other rights held by the said G. Weddell in any part of the world in connection with the manufacture and sale of such salt, to acquire any salt-mines, brine-works, and mining-rights, to manufacture, sell, and otherwise deal with the preparation or compound nutritive table-salt known as "Cerebos Salt," and to carry on the business of salt manufacturers and merchants, manufacturers and sellers of and dealers in chemicals, chemical foods, food-substances, drugs, medicines, and ingredients for human and animal foods and medicines, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: J. A. France, St. John Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant; H. C. Smith, M.P., High Cross House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. R. Stewart, 33 Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, tea-merchant; A. Nicholls, 4 Lombard Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, shipbroker; T. H. Walker, Conyers House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, medical practitioner; G. Weddell, 20 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, manufacturing chemist; and R. S. Watson, 141 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Minimum cash-subscription 50 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The number of directors is not to be less than five nor more than nine; the first are J. A. France, H. C. Smith, J. R. Stewart, A. Nicholls, T. H. Walker, G. Weddell, and B. Tillier. Qualification, 1,000 shares; remuneration, 600*l.* per annum, divided. Registered office, Cerebos Works, Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CEREBOS (1903) (LIMITED).—This company has been formed, with a capital of 250,000*l.* in 1*l.* ordinary shares, to acquire the business of Cerebos (Limited), the business of La Compagnie Cérébos (France) (Limited), the rights in the manufacture and sale of Cerebos salt in the United States and elsewhere, and the Greatham Salt and Brine Works, West Hartlepool. Mr. George Weddell, who introduced "Cerebos," and has developed the business, is to be the managing director of the new company, the other directors being Messrs. J. A. France, merchant; H. C. Smith, M.P.; J. R. Stewart, tea-merchant; T. Hatfield Walker, L.R.C.P., F.O.S.; Alfred Nicholls, shipbroker (all of Newcastle-upon-Tyne); and Benjamin Tillier, chemist, Levallois-Perret, France. The company are now offering for subscription 80,402 1*l.* shares in the company, principally to provide for the purchase of a salt-producing property and for working capital to develop the business in other countries. The complete prospectus is printed elsewhere in this issue; but we may mention here that the business of Cerebos (Limited) has developed steadily since 1898, when the net profits were 2,054*l.*, as compared with 10,042*l.* in 1902. The sales of "Cerebos" were doubled in the three years which ended on December 31, 1902. It will be seen that on the present issue of shares (none of which have been underwritten) the 1902 profits would suffice to pay fully 10 per cent. dividend, and from the particulars given it appears that the purchase of the salt-producing property favours enhancement of the profits, and the prospectus mentions other directions in which improvement is anticipated. The subscription-list closes on Tuesday, December 8. Applications will be received by the bankers of the company, Messrs. Lampton & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland, and their London agents, Messrs. Barclay & Co. (Limited), 54 Lombard Street, E.C.

Winter Session.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the above-named Association, held at Birmingham University on November 26, under the presidency of Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F.C.S., Mr. E. W. MANN, Ph.C., read a paper on

COD-LIVER OIL AND ITS ADULTERANTS.

This note, said Mr. Mann, consists mainly of a series of figures obtained by the examination of the various oils

specific gravity is practically no guide; with one or two exceptions the whole of the fish-oils would pass the specific-gravity test. The sulphuric-acid colour-test is a valuable test for detecting liver-oils generally, but cod-liver oil has by no means a monopoly of giving a violet colour with sulphuric acid. The albumen-test cannot be considered of any real value; the ring of coagulated albumen is slow to appear, and may be obscured by the colour produced by the action of the acid on the oil.

The whole of the oils from the livers of the various fish had been put through a series of tests, the results of which are given in the annexed table, but for the most they are negative. Mr. Mann then referred to the colour-test, which

—	Sp. Gr.	Iodine absorbed	Free Acid	Saponification-number	Unsaponifiable	Reichert Figure (2-58)	H ₂ SO ₄ Test, before stirring	H ₂ SO ₄ Test, after stirring	HNO ₃ + H ₂ SO ₄ Test, before stirring	HNO ₃ + H ₂ SO ₄ Test, after stirring
Cod-liver oil, Norwegian	0.9262	147.79	0.36	184.1	7.74	2.0	red-brown, tinged violet	violet	orange-pink	vivid salmon-pink
Cod-liver oil, Newfoundland	0.9258	139.25	0.45	186.4	9.87	2.0	red-brown, tinged violet	violet	brownish pink	ditto, but not so vivid
Cod-liver oil, Japanese	0.9252	134.96	1.40	183.7	7.18	1.4	intense violet	intense violet, nearly black	bright violet	greenish brown
Whale oil	0.9192	92.38	2.08	188.6	7.70	0.4	light brown	vandyke brown	pale brown	very pale pink
Shark oil	0.9290	143.50	6.09	188.5	5.46	0.8	brown	red-brown	brown	brown
Haddock oil	0.9318	160.00	2.67	191.2	2.42	1.1	orange-brown	brown	light brown	orange
Coalfish oil	0.9272	139.10	1.35	186.1	6.52	0.7	brown, tinged violet	violet	orange-brown	pale pink
Seal oil	0.9275	123.40	2.79	194.5	3.60	2.5	dark brown	intense vandyke brown	pale brown	pale orange
Dugong oil	0.9203	66.60	2.39	197.5	3.74	2.5	orange	brown	pale orange	very pale brown
Ling oil	0.9231	122.80	0.29	181.6	6.44	0.7	violet-brown	violet	light brown	pale brown
Menhaden oil	0.9301	145.80	2.50	186.1	6.73	2.2	brown	brown	pink	light, brownish pink
Hoi oil	0.9186	116.60	0.18	164.7	15.06	1.8	orange, tinged violet	vivid violet	light brown	pale orange-pink
Brusmer oil	0.9222	130.11	0.13	180.4	4.92	1.9	violet	vivid violet	brown	pinkish orange

which have been by repute at one time or another used as adulterants of cod-liver oil. The samples are authentic, and in most cases they were prepared from the fish under the supervision of the cod-liver oil manager of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay. The detection of adulteration in cod-liver oil is difficult, because in most cases the adulteration does not consist in adding a foreign oil, but in the use of the livers of a whole catch of fish for preparing the oil. It is thus necessary to expect three, or even more, foreign oils in an adulterated cod-liver oil. The Finmarken oil is more liable to this form of admixture than the Lofoten; during the Lofoten season the cod appear almost alone, very few other fish being found with them. In the Finmarken fishing, however, the cod are accompanied by large numbers of haddock, ling, and other fish.

Turning next to the tests for adulterant, Mr. Mann said

consists in adding one drop of a cooled mixture of two parts of nitric and one of sulphuric acids to fifteen drops of the oil, which gives promising results. He had not as yet met with an oil, other than genuine cod-liver oil, which gives the characteristic reaction—a vivid salmon-pink, not darkening to any considerable extent on standing. He suggested that the test, after confirmation by other observers, should be recommended for inclusion in the B.P. monograph. It has the very great advantage of simplicity; all that is needed is a white pill-tile, a glass rod, and a mixture of the two acids. The test is also advantageous where it is desired to compare a suspected oil with an oil of guaranteed purity. The two oils, brusmer and hoi, are not much known; the names are Norwegian, and the former is yielded by the *Brosminius brosme*, but the scientific name of the hoi Mr. Mann had been unable to discover.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. H. W. JONES (Coventry), who opened the discussion, affirmed that Mr. Mann, who had opportunities given to him for procuring authentic specimens, had rendered a signal service to the craft in preparing such a useful series of figures relating to oils derived from fish allied to cod. By the test Mr. Mann had applied the chemist could say at once whether a sample of cod-liver oil was genuine. Mr. Jones asked from what species of fish the sample of Japanese oil had been produced.

Mr. MANN replied that he would not like to guarantee that it was cod-liver oil at all; it was "Japanese cod-liver oil."

Mr. R. HOLLICK inquired whether the tests applied by Mr. Mann would be applicable to a mixture of oils. Samples had been taken in the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and elsewhere, of which no criticism had been offered, and he wondered whether the tests applied by analysts sufficiently disclosed whether it was genuine oil or a mixture. He asked, further, whether the same tests could be applied to castor oil. In this connection he mentioned that the Manchester analyst had said there was no castor oil in the country which came up to the standard laid down by the B.P.

The PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Mann, said that up to a certain point mixtures were very difficult of detection. True, pure cod-liver oils it was only expected would vary; all oils which had fatty compounds were subject to change, and varied according to the care bestowed upon their preparation. He expressed the opinion that it was not possible to prepare by cold extraction any cod-liver oil that could be presented to the public. Some heat must be employed, and in proportion to the amount of heat used they would have slight variations in the oil. There were many points in connection with cod-liver oil which showed that it was not possible to fix an absolute standard, and, that being so, analysts could not speak with certainty as to its absolute purity. The B.P., he suggested, ought to be very careful as to the statements it made so far as the tests for these oils were concerned, seeing they were subject to natural changes and to changes after they had been prepared.

Mr. HOLLICK seconded the proposition.

In acknowledging, Mr. MANN gave it as his opinion that the application of the simple colour-test would at once detect any cross-adulteration; but the adulteration likely to be practised was from 5 to 10 per cent. This was almost impossible to detect. Many samples had been taken in Birmingham, but the fact that there had been no prosecutions showed either that the chemists of the city sold pure oil or the analysts were not sure of their ground. With reference to castor oil, Mr. Mann added that it was generally admitted that the B.P. made a mistake in regard to the colour-tests.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 26, the President (Mr. A. B. Britton) in the chair.

Mr. F. GOLDBY, Enfield, read a paper on

TRICHROMATIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

The principal or primary colours which go to make white transmitted light, said Mr. Goldby, are a particular shade of red, a green, and a blue-violet. If three separate negatives of any object are made, each negative being obtained by an exposure through a colour-filter, red, green, and blue-violet, an image will be obtained in the negative values of each of these primary colours. When from each of these negatives a positive is produced, each positive in the complimentary colour to that of the filter through which the negative was taken, then place these positives in exact superposition and a reproduction of the object photographed in its natural colours will be obtained. In order to obtain such a series of three negatives, it is necessary to employ a plate coated with an emulsion which is sensitive to the red rays, as well as the green and the blue-violet, and owing to

comparatively recent developments in the production of isochromatic plates this condition can be fulfilled. The ordinary dry plate of photography fails, because, while excessively sensitive to the blue and violet, and even to some of the invisible violet rays, it is practically insensitive to the yellow, orange, and red. If, however, the addition of certain coloured aniline compounds be made to the emulsion of silver bromide with which the plate is coated, these apparently combine with the haloid silver salt to form organic compounds of silver, which are sensitive to the light reflected from different colours, according to the particular dye, or combination of dyes, employed.

Dealing with the different methods of working, Mr. Goldby referred to that introduced in 1892 by Mr. F. Ives, of Philadelphia, who employed the "chromoscope," and to the process introduced by Professor Joly in 1894. These differ in the method of wording, but the principles involved are similar. The methods which Mr. Goldby employs are those advocated by Messrs. Sanger Shepherd & Co. The negatives are made through the three-colour screens of red, green, and blue-violet, these being adjusted for use with the Cadett spectrum plate. The length of exposure differs materially with each colour-screen, an ordinary ratio being about 55 : 13 : 4 for the red, green, and blue-violet respectively.

A special form of camera has been devised for three-colour photography in which the exposure for the three negatives can be effected simultaneously by means of reflecting-mirrors, and it has been found possible to produce photographs in colours of well-lighted sea-scapes in a fraction of a second.

The development of the plate must be conducted either in darkness, or by the special "safe-light" filter supplied for use with the spectrum plates. A developing-agent of the rapid type, capable of producing soft and delicately graded negatives, such as metol or rodinol, is the best to employ. Any stain is fatal to good results; hydrokinone is unsuitable on account of its tendency to harsh contrast. Correctness of exposure is the chief essential to success. Intensification or reduction can only be effected with the risk of interfering with the gradation of the image, and should only be resorted to when it is not possible to make another exposure. If the negative must be intensified, mercuric iodide with sodium sulphite is the best to employ.

Dealing with the production of coloured positives, Mr. Goldby said first must be produced a blue or greenish-blue positive from the negative obtained through the red-colour filter. For a lantern-slide the following method is used. A lantern-slide positive is made by contact. This having been developed, fixed, and washed, is immersed for a short time in a 10-per-cent. solution of potassium ferricyanide, again well washed, then treated with a solution of a ferric salt, rinsed and replaced in the fixing-bath, and finally washed to free from hypo. This converts the silver deposit into one of Prussian blue. When dry this blue positive is varnished with a solution of celluloid. In order to get a pink impression from the negative taken through the green filter, and a yellow one from that through the blue-violet, a modification of the carbon-process is resorted to. The positive image thus obtained from the negative through the green filter is immersed in a bath of pink dye, and that from the negative through the blue-violet filter in one of a yellow dye, and are stained to the required depth. When the pink and yellow positives are dry, they can be placed in contact with each other upon the blue, and an opportunity of judging the correctness of the result obtained. When correctly adjusted and dry, the two celluloid positives should be varnished with a special transparency varnish to prevent any running of the colours. For this purpose a solution of amber in chloroform is to be preferred.

A modification of the foregoing method has been devised by Messrs. Sanger Shepherd & Co., which admits of the production of colour-photographs upon a paper support.

Mr. Goldby said he was convinced that colour-photography would play an increasingly important part in the photography of the future.

The reading of the paper was followed by an exhibition on the lantern-screen of coloured slides prepared by the trichromatic method principally by Mr. Goldby himself.

At the close of the evening a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Goldby.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 36 York Place Edinburgh, on November 25, Mr. Archibald Currie (President) in the chair. An interesting practical paper on

HINTS TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

was read by Mr. A. McCutcheon. He warned beginners against using cheap or flimsy apparatus in learning photography. To begin with he strongly recommended a stand-camera rather than a hand-camera. He also gave hints as to the dark slide, lens, shutters, tripods, focussing-cloth, dark room, &c., and concluded by suggesting the formation of a camera-club under the auspices of the Association.

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, in which the idea of a camera-club was generally approved, as was also a suggestion that an exhibition of the members' work might be held some time during the session. Messrs. Currie, McCutcheon, Nightingale, and Plenderleith were appointed a special committee to carry out the suggestion, with Mr. McCutcheon as convener.

Reading Chemists' Association.

THE annual supper and meeting was held at the Table Dainties Restaurant, Reading, on November 26. Among those present were: Mr. E. Cardwell (President), Messrs. G. W. Harrison (Hon. Secretary), Butler, Rowell, and Vasey, of Reading, and Mr. F. C. Jones, of Maidenhead. After supper the business was taken. The Hon. Secretary's report showed that there are twenty-one members on the roll. Eight meetings had been held during the year, with an average attendance of seven, the most successful meetings being those of a social nature and those devoted to discussion of trade-interests. Resolutions had been sent to the Kodak Company concerning restriction in trade, and to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. regarding their substitution-circular. These had doubtless had their desired effect in helping to remove these grievances. The report was adopted. The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. E. Cardwell; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. Tunbridge; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. G. A. Tunbridge; Committee, Messrs. Butler, Harrison, Mays, Rowell, and Vasey. The programme for the coming session was then discussed. It was felt that the best way to increase interest in and to add to the value of the Association is to take up some definite line of trade-interest wherein all may co-operate to the common good. Mr. HARRISON proposed that the coming session should be devoted to the study of the P.A.T.A. scheme, and as to the best way of extending and supporting that organisation. This suggestion meeting with unanimous approval, it was decided to call an early meeting of the Executive Committee to arrange details.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at St. Bride's Institute on November 25, Mr. W. Duff (Chairman of Council) presiding. There was a large attendance. A letter from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., L.C.C. (President of the Association) was read, regretting his enforced absence. The CHAIRMAN intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. T. S. Goodall, who some time ago met with a serious accident, and it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary write him and express the Association's best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. A strong list of officers for next year is to be suggested by the Council at the annual meeting in January next, and it is understood that Mr. R. E. Jones is to be nominated as Chairman of the Association. Mr. GREENWOOD WATKINS, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, then read a paper on "Dispensing Arrangements in a Public Pharmacy," in the course of which he described the arrangements at St. Bartholomew's for giving out the medicines from the dispensary—the special windows for this purpose, the system of labels used, the system of storage for the large quantities of galenicals made and used, and the means taken for the prevention of errors in dispensing. On the right of the dispensers the labels for internal use are kept; on the left, those for external use. Pills are kept in drawers arranged alphabetically, in every way convenient for the use

of the dispenser. The precautions taken for the dispensing and storing of poisons are most complete: triangular jars and bottles are used, and he showed, among many various labels, boxes, &c., also an excellent rubber cap for covering the stoppers of stock poison-bottles. No bottles containing poisons the same in colour are placed together. Pills containing poison are differently coloured, and labels for different doses are also distinctly coloured; for instance, a green label signifies a gargle, and a pink pill that it contains morphine. Among many time-savers described was one used instead of powders. Pills or tablets are issued instead, and the patient is instructed "to crush and take as a powder." Special windows for the issuing of stock mixtures are used, and to out-patients one week's supply is given; indoors, 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles are generally issued. Mr. Watkins commented on the various bottles brought in by out-patients, and advocated that a "1-pint bottle" should be the only sized bottle allowed for out-patients at all hospitals. The endeavour to obtain uniformity in details such as these should be, in his opinion, one of the aims for which the Association should strive. Mr. Watkins, in conclusion, spoke most strongly upon the necessity of only registered members of the Pharmaceutical Society being allowed to dispense in public institutions, considering the much greater number of poisons issued than in the retail business. The paper was much appreciated, Mr. Watkins's suggestions being heartily approved of by those present.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Society.

A LECTURE was given on Friday evening in the Cavendish Laboratory Lecture-room by Mr. J. B. BUTLER BURKE, B.A., of Trinity College, on "Radium and the Radio-activity of Matter." Mr. E. S. Peck presided.

Mr. BURKE commenced by referring to the discoveries which revolutionised chemical science 100 years ago, and drew a parallel between them and what is going on to-day through the discoveries by Becquerel and the Curies. He contrasted Röntgen and Becquerel rays, and described the extraction and properties of radium, incidentally mentioning the growth of the cell as a probable process of transmutation akin to that which the properties of radium indicate. The lecture was illustrated with experiments and lantern-views, and at the end of it Mr. Burke was cordially thanked on the motion of Mr. A. S. CAMPKIN, seconded by Dr. YOUNG.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

At a moderately attended meeting on Tuesday, December 1 Mr. Pollard presiding, Mr. R. BROADHEAD, of Batley, read a paper on

PROPRIETARIES AND PHARMACY.

The author specially referred to such preparations of well-known drugs which every competent chemist has in stock and can compound. He considered that the introduction of such preparations stultifies the chemist's knowledge and multiplies the public in thousands of pounds which the chemist could save them. Referring to those medicines which pay stamp-duty, he spoke of misleading advertisements, and said it is hopeless to expect our legislators to consider injustice to a class and pecuniary loss to the public, but it might be hoped that the scattering broadcast through every conceivable channel of a large and increasing number of proprietary medicines would evoke some effort to check the abuse on the grounds of its danger to public health. He deprecated the countenance of such articles by registered chemists, and, without professing to attack the P.A.T.A., said its scheme was a sincere effort to cope with a difficulty, but also an example of how sincerity and short-sightedness often run in double harness, adding that the P.A.T.A. is like stopping a leak in a 1,000 horse-power boiler with putty. Finally, Mr. Broadhead appealed to chemists to look at the larger issues in this matter, especially the permanence of the practice of pharmacy, urging that it should not be subordinated to a temporary advantage that might wreck the craft in the long run.

The discussion on the paper was opened by the PRESIDENT, and continued by Mr. T. G. WHALEY, Mr. F. P. SERGEANT (Leeds), and Mr. J. TUDG.

Mr. BROADHEAD, in his reply, dealt with the "tabloid" trade-mark case.

Dover Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the residence of the President on November 25, the President (Alderman Peake, J.P.) in the chair. Amongst others present were Messrs. Councillor Barnes, J.P., Ewell (Secretary), Forster, Brown, and E. Thompson. The usual routine business of accounts, reports, &c., was gone through, and the annual subscription was fixed and levied. Alderman Peake was re-elected President, and Mr. Ewell Hon. Secretary. The question of extending the radius of the Association was discussed, and the Hon. Secretary's report on various meetings he had attended was received. This closed the business of the meeting.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, November 26, at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, the President (Mr. H. B. Billington) in the chair.

A discussion on general pharmaceutical topics then took place and the following resolutions were adopted:

That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be requested to approach the Inland Revenue authorities with a view of enforcing the "Spirits Act" as referred to in an article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of November 14, entitled "The Privileges Attaching to a Professional Qualification."

That in view of the increasing difficulty of obtaining apprentices through the increased stringency of the Preliminary examination, this meeting recommends that it be made a test-question at the next Pharmaceutical Council election as to whether the candidates are willing for some modification in the examination.

London Institution.

LAST week's Thursday afternoon lecture by Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., on

RADIUM AND THE PERIODIC LAW,

has been the talk of the town. A quarter of an hour before the lecture commenced the lecture-theatre seats were filled, and by six o'clock all the standing-room was occupied. Sir William commenced by showing the chart of the periodicity of the elements as designed by Johnstone Stoney. He explained that when the Periodic Law was formulated by Mendeléeff, following upon John Newlands, there were blanks in the table which some chemists said would never be filled. Sir William himself has, with the help of other chemists, completely filled in a line which it was predicted would always be blank. The elements on this line are helium, neon, argon, xenon, and krypton. He showed the spectra of these gases, and also sparked tubes containing them. He then went on to show how certain rays have the power of discharging a charged electroscope. The ultra-violet rays have this property, and he showed that the x rays and the rays given off from radium bromide (even after passing through a florin) also possess the property. He told how Mme. Curie obtained radium from pitchblende. She also discovered polonium. Another scientist has found actinium and another element which he has not named. These also have the power of giving off rays like radium. Radium gives off a gas which in about a month changes to helium. The lecturer had a piece of apparatus which consisted of an upper vessel that was lined with zinc sulphide. It enclosed a piece of willmite, that was constantly giving off a gas, which he condensed with liquid air in a lower vessel. He then shut off the upper vessel by means of a stopcock, and warmed the lower vessel with his hand. This forced the gas out again, and he passed it into a glass tube bent to spell the word "radium," and showed its radiant effect. Sir William mentioned the price of radium as being 40,000*l.* for $\frac{1}{16}$ oz.; and he closed by saying that at present the University College workers are trying to find out if radium gives off helium and helium only. If it does, a small fragment of radium will probably last for 2,000,000 years.

In subsequent interviews with journalists Sir William indicated that the resolution of radium into helium opens the way towards building up elements from others—as, for example, by trying to make radium, commencing with helium.

Grimsby Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at the Oberon Hotel, Grimsby, on Tuesday, December 1, Mr. C. Willson (Vice-President) in the chair. It was resolved to pay the annual subscription to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. The SECRETARY asked for support for Mr. G. Hornsby at the coming Benevolent Fund election, stating that a man who had supported the fund for many years while in the position to do so has a good claim when in old age driven to want. The cash on delivery postal system was next discussed, and it was decided to take no part in the agitation against the system, the majority of those present being more in favour of the proposal than against it. A long discussion ensued on the medicine-stamp question.

Personalities.

MR. JOHN JAMES SHAWYER, chemist and druggist, of 12 Wood Street, Swindon, has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on the Town Council.

MR. ATTERBURY, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bartlett in the supervision of the stamped-medicine section of the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House, has now taken up his duties there.

MR. GEORGE WEDDELL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is this week launching Cerebos (1903) Limited, with a capital of a quarter of a million, is one of the very few British pharmacists who have the distinction of carrying a trade-venture to a six-figure success. Mr. Weddell was born on the other side of the Border in the Waverley country, and served his apprenticeship there. His experience, before he became manager and ultimately partner in the old-established business of Mawson & Swan (Mawson, Swan & Weddell), Newcastle-on-Tyne, included a short time with them as an assistant, after which he went to Paris and Mentone, and also had excellent business experience as a traveller for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. on the Continent. He became a partner in the Newcastle business in 1881, and the sole proprietor a little over a year ago. Mr. Weddell's energies have by no means been confined to pharmacy, for he is one of those who have learnt and profited by the knowledge that pharmacy is the stepping-stone to higher things associated with it rather than the means of fortune-making *per se*. During the past twenty years he has developed many good side-lines, but none of them has vied with "Cerebos." This was the article which he knew every one of the 42,000,000 people in this country could use, and on the principle "it is dogged that does it" he has through Messrs. T. B. Browne (Limited) advertised it so well during the past seven years that the growing business warrants the six-figure venture.



Recent Wills.

HALL.—The will of the late Mr. Geo. Hall, chemist and druggist, of Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been proved at 270*l.* gross.

PROCTOR.—Probate has been granted of the will of the late Mr. Barnard Simpson Proctor, of Melrose House, West-bury-on-Trym, and formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on September 22. His will is dated September 9, 1897, and he bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Maria Proctor, his household effects and such sum as will purchase an annuity of 100*l.* He left the residue of his property in trust, as to one-tenth each, for his sons, Charles Faraday Proctor and Harold Faraday Proctor, of Bristol, electrical engineer, and, as to four-tenths each, for his daughters, Alice Proctor and Lucy Cameron Proctor. Probate has been granted to Mr. Harold Faraday Proctor. The estate has been valued at 6,310*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* gross, and 4,217*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* net.

HOT-POT AND SMOKER.

PLYMOUTH CHEMISTS DINE.

F.I.C., proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He expressed the opinion that the labours of the Society are not appreciated as they ought to be. In responding on behalf of the Society, Mr. Branson, F.I.C., strongly advocated the claims of the Benevolent Fund, and said he had known several most deserving cases relieved by it. Mr. Yewdall, in proposing "The Medical Profession," said he had always held the opinion that the public are best served when a medical man is called in to diagnose and treat the disease or ailment, and the retail chemist is engaged to supply the medicaments ordered. In acknowledging the toast, Mr. Rumbold said (referring to a remark by Mr. Yewdall) it has not yet been found out how Nature stores up the information gained during life, but it is known that the incidents of early life were remembered better than those of later years. He thought when a medical man makes up the medicines for his patients it creates a commercial tendency which increases to the detriment of the profession, and he knew of one instance where this had been the case until the medical man boasted that he was now able to cure all his patients with twelve remedies, if they did not die. He was not in favour of his patients going to the stores, as he had found in some cases the medicine was not correctly prepared. Mr. Hollingworth proposed "The City and Trade of Leeds," eulogising the improvements made in City Square, which was responded to by Mr. J. E. Bedford, who gave a very interesting sketch of the commercial development of the city from the sixteenth century. An agreeable evening was at this point brought to a close by the rigorous licensing laws. Messrs. Crawford, Culam, and Fitton contributed songs.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Radium-Salts: Adulteration Extraordinary.

SIR,—Being pretty constantly in touch with Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., of Univerity College, whose acquaintance with radio-active substances is unique, I was surprised to learn from him that specimens of the bromide submitted to him by medical men, one was from, say 5 to 10 per cent. pure, the other 25 to 30 per cent. pure. Sir William appositely remarked, "These people are being charged full price for very inactive preparations." I have Sir William's permission to quote this fact in the interests of medical science. It is a most regrettable circumstance that the possibilities for good of these radio-active salts in relation to one of the most malignant of human diseases which afflict poor humanity should be made the subject of commercial greed. It will be well, if and when radium or other salts of this character are for sale, that a guarantee should be demanded as regards them from the seller, or they should be submitted to a competent analyst. The letter of Sir William Ramsay to the *Daily Mail* of Tuesday, December 1, is sufficiently full of detail to enable a competent physicist and analyst to make this test.

Yours truly,

Stratford, E., December 1.

THOMAS TYRER.

Adulteration of Meat-extract.

SIR,—For some considerable time attempts have been made by wholesale suppliers to pass off a mixture of Meat Extract and Yeast Extract as genuine Extract of Meat, and considerable quantities have been supplied to retail traders. As the originators of the Meat Extract industry, will you permit us to warn your readers that selling a mixture of this kind renders persons liable to prosecution under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. Many instances have come to our knowledge where the mixture has been purchased absolutely bona-fide, so that buyers should satisfy themselves as to the actual address of origin and manufacture before purchasing. May we be allowed to add for the benefit of any who are not aware of the fact, that every ounce of Lemco and Oxo sold by us is manufactured by our principals in their own factories, and is packed in their own packing depot and guaranteed.

Yours faithfully,

Pro CORNELLE DAVID & Co.

WM. WATSON.

Sole Agents for Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Ltd.
4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C., November 26.

Resinol not a Patented Medicine.

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would allow me to correct an erroneous impression that appears to be present in the mind of a chemist who contributed a letter to your issue of November 21, signed "Patent Medicine (212/16)." I will state for his benefit that "resinol unguentum" is not regarded by the medical profession as a patent article. The preparation is used by a large number of them as a standard medicine in eczema, pruritis, psoriasis, pruritis ani, p. vulvæ, &c. Its medicinal value in these and kindred complaints has been thoroughly tested in their practice; in a number of instances its use has been amply justified, because it achieved its purpose where other medicaments had failed; therefore the favourable opinion of medical men for unguentum resinol rests upon the sure foundation of the excellent results emanating from its use. I would respectfully suggest to the complaining chemist that although he may be experienced in the knowledge of chemistry he is not competent to say that the medical man erred in prescribing resinol unguentum: for he admits the patient was submitted to a thorough examination before the prescription was given, therefore the

doctor, having diagnosed the case, was the reliable authority to decide the value of the medicine most suited for the occasion.

Truly yours,

97 New Oxford Street, W.C.,
November 26.

JOHN H. BUFFHAM.

Mr. Kelly's "Ifs" and "Probabilities."

SIR,—Mr. Kelly's self-laudatory reply in your issue of November 23 disproves nothing I stated in my letter of November 16. My interpretation of his statement, as reported at the Council-meeting on November 4, is fully endorsed by reference to the report of the meeting of Council on page 793 of your journal as follows: "Mr. Kelly alleging that the presidency and vice-presidency were settled in Belfast." Time is too precious to follow Mr. Kelly through his imaginative wanderings, and I fancy it will be time enough for him to inflate his imagination with "ifs" and "probabilities" when there is some prospect of his anticipation becoming a realisation.

Yours truly,

Belfast, November 30.

JAMES TATE.

SIR,—In your issue of November 28, I notice Mr. P. Kelly carefully avoids any reference to his original statement—i.e., "He had it on the word of a gentleman who would not tell an untruth, and one whom he could trust, that the election for the vice-chair was settled in Belfast." This statement is as wide of facts as are his others in his letter of to-day. Mr. Wells's election to the vice-chair was the work of a moment, as when Mr. Kelly was approached, to know if he would resign the school (as he promised to do last year if elected), and replied in the negative, it was then, and then only, I, with other members, asked Mr. Wells if he would take the vice-presidentship. Mr. Wells at once replied at the Council-table that he did not wish to oppose Mr. Kelly. Mr. Tate's letter is absolute facts as they occurred. With reference to Mr. Kelly's remarks against Mr. Wells's (personal, I am afraid) coming back to the Council, I would like to ask Mr. Kelly if he forgets that he himself was almost the first to suggest Mr. Wells's name for election? I personally went to see Mr. Kelly with reference to Mr. Wells's candidature, and he told me to impress on Mr. Wells the absolute necessity of his contesting last year's elections. If I remember rightly, Mr. Kelly also personally canvassed Mr. Wells. It was not until Mr. Wells had been canvassed by several, and up to the eleventh hour, that he consented to allow his name to go forward. Mr. Wells's name on the Council does not require any recommendation from Mr. Kelly. I fail to see where Mr. Wells has taken the reins in his own hands without consulting other members of Council, as I believe I am right in saying at no other time has there been such a record attendance of members both at Council and committee meetings.

Yours truly,

W. VINCENT JOHNSTON.

Ranelagh, Dublin, November 30.

"Not Liable."

SIR,—We have noticed that some of the chemists' associations have had under discussion as to whether our 4s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. sizes of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion No. 55 are liable to medicine stamp-duty. For the information of all chemists who now retail this emulsion, and also for the edification of chemists' associations, we beg to state that before we put this on the market all the matter that is printed on the carton of our emulsion was submitted to Somerset House, and we hold in our office a copy sent back to us stamped "Not liable to duty." This does not refer to a decision of Somerset House years ago, for it was during this year that we submitted the matter.

Sincerely yours,

W. WOOLLEY,
Managing Director, Woolleys Ltd.

Blackburn, December 2.

Standard for Tincture of Benzoin.

SIR,—In your issue of last Saturday the following occurs under "Birmingham Notes" in reference to a paragraph on compound tincture of benzoin in a recent report:

Under a former régime the brotherhood have been fined for having 170 grams, and 180 was ruled the minimum; but nous avons changé tout cela owing to latter-day experiences.

We beg to remark that the above statement is devoid of

truth in every respect, and implies that Birmingham pharmacists have been unjustly treated in the past with regard to this article. In the first place, compound tincture of benzoin was first officially analysed in Birmingham in 1890, and from then till now no sample has been certified as adulterated which contained more than 147 grams of solids per litre, or 23 grams less than the quantity alleged. Secondly, 180 grams has never been "ruled the minimum." In a paper published by us in *The Analyst* for November, 1901, the following occurs:

We think the above statement justifies the adoption of a standard of 180 grams per litre as a reasonable one. . . . Probably 160 grams may be taken as the minimum limit.

The first is a standard for calculation of deficiency, the second a minimum limit, below which samples must be considered adulterated. Further, "latter-day experiences," instead of showing that the standard used by us is wrong, have justified it. For instance, the writer of a paper at the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference stated that—

I am bound to admit that though at the onset I thought the standard proposed by Dr. Hill and Mr. Liversedge was too high in the result, I must agree with them that the adoption of a standard of 180 grams per litre is reasonable.

Lastly, no change in the Birmingham official standard has been made since the issue of the 1898 British Pharmacopœia.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HILL, M.D., F.I.C.,

Late Public Analyst.

J. F. LIVERSEGE, F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

Birmingham, November 30.

W. H. Hobbs & Co v. R. C. Treatt & Co.

SIR,—In the issue of your paper for November 28, a paragraph appeared in reference to the above case, in which it was stated that the action had been settled privately, "to the satisfaction of all parties." We are sure it was not intended that the paragraph should give rise to any erroneous views in the minds of your readers, as to the way in which the litigation terminated without the publicity of a trial in open court. Unfortunately, however, it would seem that the paragraph has led to this result with certain of your readers. May we, therefore, as the solicitors who represented Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co. in the matter, be permitted to explain that, the action having been appointed for trial in the Commercial Court on Monday, November 23, we were on the previous Monday asked by the plaintiffs' solicitors to consent to a postponement? We refused to give any such consent, and intimated that Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co. would be ready for the trial of the case on the day fixed. Two days later—viz., on November 18—the plaintiffs voluntarily, and without any terms, wholly discontinued the action—a step which they were entitled to take as of right, and which imposes on them the burden of paying our clients' costs when the amount shall have been ascertained by taxation. We shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your next issue, so that there may not be misapprehension as to what is meant by the phrase "to the satisfaction of all parties."

Yours obediently,

DAVIDSON & MORRIS.

40 and 42 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., November 27.

* * We regret that pressure on our space again compels us to hold over numerous letters and replies to correspondents.

Information Wanted.

- 230/19. Makers of veterinary-medicine chests.
- 230/39. Who are the makers of "Giant" combs.
- 223/59. Where can "Jack Dickens' horse-powders" be obtained?
- 227/40. Where can "Pettijohn's breakfast-food" be obtained?
- 228/23. Who are the manufacturers of absorbent medicated cotton-wool called "Hydrophile"?
- 230/69. Who makes "Coupe's perfect healer," a veterinary preparation for healing and hardening horses' backs?

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, December 7.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Dr. J. Grossmann on "Cyanide-manufacture."

Tuesday, December 8.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel. Ordinary meeting.

Nottingham School of Pharmacy, at 8.30 P.M. Annual supper and smoking-concert, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., in the chair. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. F. E. Thorpe, Secretary, School of Pharmacy, Nottingham.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Thos. Manly on "The Theory of the Mariotype and Ozotype Processes."

Oxford Chemists' Association, Golden Cross Hotel, at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. Frank Metcalfe, "A Hobby for Chemists: Field Botany."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening meeting. Professor Greenish will read a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Pharmacy of Chamomile-flowers," and Messrs. H. B. and W. Everson will during the evening perform some typical experiments with radium.

Wednesday, December 9.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 7.45 P.M. Seventh annual dinner. Tickets can be had from Mr. W. Pescod, Hon. Secretary, 19 First Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. H. Alcock will give a paper entitled "Some Laboratory Experiences, Chemical and Pharmaceutical."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, "Discussion on Subjects Suggested by the Federation of Local Associations," to be opened by Mr. Harry Kemp.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. Donald MacEwan will give "A Talk about Origins" (1), and Mr. William Duncan will answer notes and queries.

Thursday, December 10.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting, at which co-operative buying and other items will be discussed.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, The Borough Polytechnic, S.W., at 8 P.M. Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin on "Advance in Electro-Chemistry."

West Ham Chemists' Association, Earlham Hall, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Paper by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Central Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on "Territorial Representation," to be opened by Mr. J. Pilkington Sargeant.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent. Ordinary meeting, at which the stamp-regulations will be discussed.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association, 36 York Place, at 9 P.M. Mr. G. H. C. Rowland will introduce a discussion on "The Medicine-stamp Position."

Friday, December 11.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, Fitzwilliam Hall, at 9 P.M. Discussion on "The Medicine Stamp-duty," to be opened by Mr. B. Sidney Campkin.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY FOOTBALL AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—The annual smoking-concert will be held on December 15 in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Mr. A. Wade, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: December 3.

TAKING into consideration the approaching end of the year business is fairly satisfactory, though it must be said that the bulk of it is of a speculative nature. The leading item of interest is the recovery in American HGH oil of peppermint, a good business having been done on the spot and forward at rising prices. Japanese demethylised oil is also firmer in sympathy, and the same may be said of menthol. Other alterations include a slight drop in quicksilver, but no alteration in mercurials. Crude camphor is not offered by the monopoly, and the tendency of refined is higher, one refiner having already raised his price for tablets. Morphine and opium are dull, and quinine is barely steady. Sugar of milk is very firm and scarce; and yellow prussiate of potash is firmer. In crude drugs and spices cardamoms have shown more demand than usual between the auctions at some improvement in values; asafetida has been sold at high prices for export. Cinnamon was lower at auction, and at the spice-sales there was a generally slow demand. We give the principal fluctuations of the week in the following table:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (Eng. tabs.)	Cardamoms	Acid, oxalic	Cinnamon
Cocoa-butter	Coriander	Canary-seed	Cocaine
Oil, citronella	Menthol	Copper sul-	Oil, cod-liver
Oil, pepper-	(spot)	phate	Pimento
mint (HGH	Opium (in	Ginger	Quicksilver
and Jap.)	Smyrna)	Morphine	
Shellac	Pot. pruss.	Quinine (sec.	
	Stramonium-	hands)	
	leaves	Soy	

ACID, OXALIC.—It is reported that outside makers are offering at somewhat lower prices than the convention; for delivery ex wharf London $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. is quoted.

ALCOHOL.—The German spirit ring announces that owing to the prospect of a marked increase in the demand for denatured spirit, they have decided to raise the production quota to which the potato-distillers were restricted during 1903-04, by 10 per cent.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—As has already been stated on several occasions, the values of American roots, barks, &c., have shown an all-round tendency to advance during the past two seasons, owing to the careless manner in which the collection is carried on. The following are a few of the current quotations: Angostura bark 160s. per cwt. net; Bayberry is practically unobtainable on the other side; Simaruba 2s. per lb., c.i.f.; Wahoo of root $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.; Wild cherry 3d. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.; Grindelia Robusta 5d. spot; Lobelia Herb, pressed, 6d., and loose 5d.; Damiana-leaves 6d. spot; Golden-seal root 3s. 3d. spot; Culvers-root 5d., c.i.f.; Blood-root $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.; Serpentry 1s. 11d. spot. Very little Sassafras-bark is now obtainable; 37s. 6d. would buy small quantities on the spot.

AMMONIA SALTS.—*Chloride*, granular chemically pure B.P. is quoted 30s. to 32s. per cwt. net in 5-cwt. casks or c.i.f. U.K. in ton lots according to holder; ordinary powder 29s., and small crystals 26s. 6d. per cwt.

ASAFETIDA.—A few sales ex the parcel offered in auction last week have since been made at 90s. per cwt. for good soft gummy block and mass.

BALSAM TOLU.—The recent improvement is maintained, holders quoting 1s. 4d. per lb. for small tins, and 1s. 3d. for large tins on the spot, with small sales thereat.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—A fair demand is reported at from 38s. to 42s. per cwt., and for leaves 46s. is wanted.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—In our issue of November 7 we reported that an arrangement had been concluded between the English, German and American makers of bleaching-powder, and we understand this agreement is now ratified. It is said that prices for next year's delivery have been advanced to 4l. to 5l. per ton.

CALABAR BEANS.—A sale of six bags has been made in Liverpool at 8d. per lb. ex quay.

CAMPOR.—There is great difficulty in procuring supplies of crude camphor, and the monopoly are not offering at present. The prices of refined are consequently tending higher, and one firm of refiners have advanced their prices of tablets by 1d. per lb., now quoting ton lots at 2s. 3d., but in view of the serious outlook for crude they are not anxious sellers. Unless the tension is relieved there will probably be an advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—In consequence of buying orders from the United States there is a firmer feeling here, and a fair quantity has been sold at higher prices than those paid in the public sale last week.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 17 will consist of 7,453 bales and 443 cases, weighing 714,342 kilos. The stock of cinchona in first-hands in Amsterdam on November 26 consisted of 3,378 packages Government bark and 9,199 packages private bark, including the quantity to be offered on December 17.

The shipments from Java to Europe during November were as follows:

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1903 ...	996,000	1897 ...	989,000
1902 ...	974,000	1896 ...	909,000
1901 ...	1,198,000	1895 ...	1,264,000
1900 ...	1,490,000	1894 ...	803,700
1899 ...	1,362,000	1893 ...	726,000
1898 ...	1,237,000		

Total shipments, January to November:

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1903 ...	12,525,000	1897 ...	7,706,000
1902 ...	12,028,000	1896 ...	9,189,000
1901 ...	11,499,000	1895 ...	8,193,700
1900 ...	9,680,000	1894 ...	8,386,700
1899 ...	10,783,800	1893 ...	6,951,000
1898 ...	10,132,000		

CINNAMON.—The last quarterly auctions of the year were held on Monday. The quantity offered was evidently in excess of requirements, as the bidding was slow, and a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. from the prices obtained three months ago had to be accepted in order to effect sales. The bulk, however, was disposed of as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Superior ...	1/1 to 1/7	1/- to 1/5	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/4	8d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Good ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/-	$8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Common ...	7d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.

Fair quality was bought in at 11d. per lb. for firsts, 9d. for seconds, 8d. for thirds, and at 7d. for fourths. *Clippings* sold at 8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for fine, and at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. for common; *pieces* at 9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fine, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. for common; *quillings* at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and *featherings* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. for ordinary. A parcel of clean *chips* realised $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

COCAINE.—A sudden reduction of 1s. 9d. per oz. was announced to-day, makers now quoting 11s. 9d. in lots of 200 oz., and smaller wholesale quantities in proportion.

COCOA-BUTTER.—In auction 70 tons of *Cadbury's* brand sold at from 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., closing 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. At the Amsterdam auctions 80 tons of Van Houten's sold at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. (average price 63 80c., against 67 30c. at the previous auction), 14 tons de Jong sold at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 60c., and 5 tons Mignon sold at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 60c.

COLCHICUM.—Good root is becoming scarcer, in consequence of which prices are tending higher at 45s. per cwt., c.i.f. *Seed* is quoted 2s.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—An arrival of *Reeds* is about landing; they are expected to meet with a ready sale.

IRISH MOSS.—Common is scarce, and practically unobtainable on the spot.

MANNA.—The following are the current quotations: Large flakes 1s. 9d., broken flakes 1s. 4d., and gerace 1s. 1d. per lb. net., f.o.b. Palermo.

MORPHINE is slow of sale at from 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder in quantity, and 2d. more for cubes.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet; Hull make is quoted for prompt and December delivery at 19l. 17s. 6d. for first pressing and 18l. 7s. 6d. per ton for second pressing, being a shade easier. Belgian is offered at 20l. for firsts and 18l. 10s. for seconds, for spot or December delivery, ex wharf London. Medicinal Italian is quoted by one agent at 29l. per ton, net., f.o.b., Genoa and French medicinal at 24l. in cases and 22l. in barrels, f.o.b. Marseilles, in ton lots.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is rather more demand this week, several small sales having been made in various directions. Prices are tending lower, and a good brand of Norwegian non-congealing oil is offered at 440s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms, and another quotes 450s. to 455s.; a secondary brand is quoted 430s. Newfoundland oil is obtainable at 425s., spot, for non-congealing, and for arrival 450s. per barrel, or 18s. per gal, c.i.f., is wanted. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 28 that the condition of the oil-market continues unaltered, there being practically no sales or demand. As the new season approaches buyers are increasing their reserve. There is nothing definite to be said regarding the prospects for the fishing, and the fact that a small beginning has been made near the shore, which resulted in a pretty good catch of satisfactory quality, is not sufficient to indicate what the prospects in the near future will prove to be. The quotation for finest non-congealing oil is nominally 450s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, and the exports from that port amount to 2,279 barrels, against 8,906 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, OLIVE.—Prices of Malaga oil have hardened recently, being now offered at 31l. per tun, c. and f. Favourable reports have been received from the Provence district, Tuscany, Tunis, and Spain regarding edible oils.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Since last Friday the value of American HGH has been steadily advancing, principally owing to buying on speculative account, and a fair business has been done at prices varying from 12s. 6d. up to 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and for arrival, and to-day 14s. 9d. is quoted. Japanese dementholised oil has also followed the advance in HGH to a slight extent, spot parcels changing hands at up to 6s. 6d. for Kobayashi on the spot, and for arrival this brand has been sold at 5s. 4½d., c.i.f., for December-January shipment. Inquiries go to prove that the low prices quoted lately brought out few sellers of HGH, and it was only possible to obtain lots of not more than five cases. The advance in HGH this week does not apply to so-called Wayne-County oil, guaranteed pure of which is quoted at 11s. per lb. The adulteration of American peppermint oil is still going on, and this week a startling fact has come to light. It appears that within the past fortnight two shipments of a well-known brand of so-called Wayne-County oil in bulk, which has hitherto enjoyed an excellent reputation, have been analysed by Mr. E. J. Parry and Mr. J. C. Umney, who find the parcels in question to contain a foreign oil, which is probably cedarwood oil. At the conclusion of the analysts' investigations we expect to give fuller particulars. Meanwhile it may be asked, if there is such a large stock of peppermint oil in the United States as the "bear" party recently asserted, why should it be necessary to resort to adulteration?

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Spot sales of Ceylon *Citronella* have been made at 1s. to 1s. 1d., and for arrival near at hand 11½d., c.i.f., has been paid. *Oil of star-aniseed* is steady, at 4s. 9d. spot, and for arrival 4s. 7d. is wanted, being dearer. Genuine American *Sassafras* is offered to arrive at 1s. 10d. per lb. in cases. *Spearmint*, in bulk, is quoted 16s., and *Wintergreen*, in bulk, at 6s. 9d. per lb., spot. *Cedarwood* is obtainable at 1s. 1d., and *Pennyroyal* 5s. per lb., spot.

Bourbon Geranium of the new crop is offered in contract quantities at 12s. 9d. per lb., spot. *Caraway-seed oil*, B.P. (from Dutch seed), is quoted at 3s. 9d., in 1-cwt. lots. New-season's crop of *Oil of lemon* is offered for shipment at 2s. 4d., c.i.f., which price would probably be shaded for large quantities, and on the spot there are sellers of good brands at 2s. 6d. Genuine *Oil of bergamot* of the new crop for shipment is quoted 7s. 11d. and *Oil of sweet orange* 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. English distilled oil of *Pimento* is quoted 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb., and for foreign (B.P.), in ½-cwt. lots, 9s. 3d. is asked. Foreign *Oil of nutmegs* (B.P.) is obtainable at 2s. 6½d. per lb. English *Oil of cubebs* has been advanced to 4s. 6d. per lb., and *Oil of buchu* to 4s. 9d. per oz. *Lemongrass* is firmer at 7d. per oz., spot, and 5½d. c.i.f.

OPIUM.—Steady. In the London market very little business has been done this week, but from Smyrna a firmer market is reported for good qualities. The market for Persian is steady on the spot, and a few cases of fine have changed hands at 11s. per lb. Some 25 cases Smyrna druggists' have been sold at 8s. 9d. for home consumption, and a fair quantity good seconds soft shipping Tokat has been sold at 10s. to 10s. 6d.

SMYRNA, November 20.—There has been a rather better feeling in the market this week, and some 53 cases have been sold, including 15 cases various Karahissar at from 7s. 11d. to 8s. 3d., 36 cases choice Karahissar at 8s. 6d., and 2 cases current Yerli t.q. 8s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. The Karahissar was sold on United States account. The weather continues favourable, but it is not expected that any further decline will take place, as there is a strong speculative feeling both in Smyrna and in the United States. Should the present brisk demand continue much longer, higher prices may probably prevail later.

ORANGE-PEEL.—The new season's crop of Seville oranges is arriving, and fresh English hand-cut peel will be available in a week or so, and the same remarks apply to *Lemon-peel*.

POTASH PRUSSIATE remains very firm, English makers of yellow being quoted 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—On Tuesday the importers announced a reduction of 2s. 6d. per bottle, to 8l. 5s., and from second-hands this figure is also quoted. Mercurials are unaltered.

QUININE.—Quiet. For December delivery small sales of good German sulphate have been made at 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 0½d., and March at 1s. 0¾d.

SEEDS generally are very quiet. Russian *Anise* offers at 21s. per cwt. on the spot. A small business is passing in Dutch *Caranays* at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. *Canary* rather easier, Turkish being quoted 65s. to 66s. per quarter. *Coriander* steady at 14s. per cwt. *Cumin* quiet, with value unchanged. *Fennugreek* slow of sale at 8s. 6d. per cwt. *Linseed* quiet at 38s. to 40s. per quarter.

SHELLAC.—The scarcity of shellac on the spot, and the few sellers, prevents business of any importance in this position, and the value of fair TN Orange is about 231s. to 232s. per cwt, cash terms, with small sales. Fair worked has been sold at 233s. Futures show a substantial advance, owing to higher rates cabled from Calcutta for FN. Several thousand cases have changed hands, including January delivery, up to 234s., March up to 223s., and May 216s. For arrival October-December shipment of TN has been sold at 222s. to 224s.; GAL Garnet at 167s. 6d. for November-January. To-day 300 cases sold at 237s. cash for TN.

SOY.—Genuine thick soy, without sediment, is worth 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gal.

SPERMACETI.—American refined is offered at 1s. 1d. on the spot; business has been done at 1s. 0½d.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday, Jamaica *Ginger* sold at irregular prices, including fair to good washed, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; medium dullish to fair, 41s. to 43s.; and ordinary to ordinary dullish, 37s. to 38s. About 200 barrels were sold. Good small cut Cochin (10) sold at 33s. 6d. without reserve; and Calicut rough (50) sold at 23s. Fair hard cut Japan was easier at 24s. per cwt. *Pepper*, fair Singapore, sold at 6½d. for 140 bags; and *White pepper* was bought in at 9½d. for fair. Privately there are sellers of fair white Singapore at 9½d., and fair Penang at 9½d. *Pimento* is lower, 70 bags of good selling at 4d., fair 3½d., and greyish 3½d. West Indian *Nutmegs* were steady for small and

medium, others being 2*d.* lower. *Mace* was quiet, good West Indian (40) selling at 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for good, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* for fair, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* for ordinary, and 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* for broken; fair pale Java (6) sold at 2*s.* 4*d.*. Good Natal *Armerroot* (16 cases) was bought in at 6½*d.*. Zanzibar *Cloves* (100) were bought in at 7½*d.* for fair Zanzibar, and fair unpicked Amboyna (28) sold without reserve at 7½*d.*. The market privately for Zanzibar has fluctuated, the tone being easier generally, with a fair speculative business. January-March sold on Wednesday at 7½*d.* to 7¼*d.*, and March-May 7½*d.* to 7½*d.*. The receipts in Zanzibar during November amounted to 1,900 bales, against 10,750 bales last year, making the total crop so far 26,500 bales, against 36,950 at the same time last year.

STRAMONIUM-LEAVES are dearer to the extent of 5*s.* to 10*s.* per ton, owing to a larger demand than usual.

SUGAR OF MILK.—American powder is quoted 60*s.* per cwt., but there does not appear to be much available; and for delivery next year, it is said, makers are not anxious for business, higher prices being expected.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of Bengal have been made privately at 11*s.* and Madras at from 9*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

The W.C.O.P. Action.

The case of *Hobbs v. Treatt*, about which the defendant's solicitor writes to us (see page 945), promised to be one of the most interesting commercial causes connected with the drug-trade. It referred to 500 lbs. of peppermint oil which the defendant sold to plaintiff on a distinct contract basis—viz., "Peppermint oil of the usual quality of the W.C.O.P. mark." Mr. Treatt sold the oil as imported, without further guarantee than that given in the contract note, and it appears that he never handled the oil in the physical sense. The documents relating to the parcel were duly delivered to Mr. Hobbs, and on analysis the oil was subsequently found to be adulterated, and the defendant declined to accept return of the parcel. Action was then taken by the plaintiff, who, like the defendant, had retained several gentlemen of experience to speak for him. A few days before the hearing came on, however, the plaintiff withdrew his action and paid costs into court. It is stated that Mr. Hobbs was actuated to do so by a third party.

The Advance in Petroleum.

The recent advance which has taken place in petroleum is commented on by a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who says that the price of illuminating oil at Baku has increased to 28 copecks per pood, this being the high rate attained at the end of 1900, prior to the heavy decline in the Russian naphtha-industry. The present development, he says, is due to the restrictions in production and to the growing demand of foreign markets for the Russian product as a result of the crippled American output. According to all appearances, the Standard Oil Company is no longer able to supply the markets dominated by it with its own particular production, and it is, therefore, compelled to buy at Baku or Batoum. The arrangement made between the Standard Oil Company and the Consolidated Petroleum Company for the division of the British market in the proportion of one-third of Russian and two-thirds of American oil could not be adhered to in 1902. Since then the situation has still further moved in favour of Russia, and, moreover, the large Russian exporters now possess a materially stronger organisation. The war between the Consolidated Company, which represents Messrs. Nobel and Rothschild, and the Caucasian Company, founded by the firm of Mantascheff, and the Kaspi Company has ceased, as both groups have become united. It is reported that the purchases of the Standard Oil Company at Batoum now reach 12,000 tank-waggons.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is rather on the quiet side again, and there is nothing extensive being done on either prompt or forward account just at present. There is little change, and nothing of really special importance to be recorded as regards values, recent figures, as a rule, being steadily maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Caustic soda is moving fairly well, whilst bleaching-powder is rather quieter. Ammonia-alkali and salt-cake in brisk demand, and firm tone maintained. Soda crystals steady. Prussiates and chlorates of potash and soda are in better request, and values are firm.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, although quiet, has well maintained its improved and steadier tone. Beekton, 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; forward

delivery, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Beekton terms, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; London, 12*l.* 5*s.*; Leith, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 12*l.*

ZINC SALTS are in improved demand, at unchanged rates. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—Demand in this branch has continued a fairly good and regular one, and tendency seems towards a further improvement. Values are steadily maintained at about recent rates. Crystal alum, lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and ground, in bags, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Sulphate of alumina, ordinary strength, purest qualities, and practically free of iron, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in usual casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton; and aluminiferous, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, according to condition and package. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al_2O_3 , 12*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt.; special pulp, dried, in lumps, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al_2O_3 , 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quantity, package, &c.; second quality, 12*l.* to 13*l.* per ton. Carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Chloride-of-alumina solution, 13*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in barrels.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, December 2.

ANISEED (RUSSIAN).—Fine quality is offering at 21*s.* for arrival ex-quay. There is none in first hands on the spot.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—Stocks are rather reduced, and held firmly at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

CARNAUBA WAX.—A slight decline in price has taken place, grey having been sold at 80*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt., according to quality, and low yellow at 92*s.* 6*d.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Further sales of new have been made at 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in store.

CASTOR OIL.—A distinctly firmer tone prevails on the spot for all descriptions, and holders are firm at 2¼*d.* per lb. in store. For shipment 2½*d.* is still asked. The price on the spot for First Pressure French has now advanced to 2¾*d.* per lb.

FENUGREEK SEED.—Still held firmly at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; stocks are very limited.

GUINEA GRAINS.—There is now none offering in first hands. Second-hand lots are offering at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

IRISH MOSS.—Stocks of all qualities on the spot have been further reduced, and reports are to hand that very little more will be coming forward this season, owing to the bad summer in the gathering districts.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, December 1.

Business is very quiet at present, and there is little doing on our drug-market.

ANISEED.—Russian is very scarce and dear; Levant seed is quoted 39*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is firmer at 23*m.* per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is firm, genuine quality being offered at 9½*m.* to 10*m.* per kilo.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian is scarce at 7*m.* per kilo.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet, spot being quoted 160*m.* per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is quiet at 96*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is tending firmer, 320*m.* to 330*m.* per 100 kilos. being now asked.

MYRRH is firm, second quality on the spot offering at 155*m.* per 100 kilos.

PEPACUANHA.—Cartagena is quoted 10½*m.* per kilo., and Rio 12½*m.* per kilo.

KOLA is firm. Quarters are very scarce, and for halves 115*m.* per 100 kilos. is asked.

MENTHOL for near at hand is quoted 43*m.* per kilo.

SENEGA is firmer and scarce at 740*m.* per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is dearer at 115*m.* per 100 kilos.

VANILLIN is firm at 50*m.* per kilo.

WAX (JAPANESE) is firm at 143*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Clove is very firm, as is also citronella. Star-anise is unchanged at 10½*m.* to 10¾*m.* per kilo. Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 13½*m.* per lb., and Japanese on the spot at 15*m.* and forward delivery 13½*m.* to 14*m.* per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, December 3:—Carnauba wax and peppermint oil are rising. Both fenugreek and coriander-seed are firm.

NEW YORK, December 3:—The business tone is quiet. Opium is dull at \$3.00 per lb., and quinine is strong at 25*c.* per oz. Ergot remains easy, holders quoting 37*c.*, and menthol is weak at \$5.50 per lb. Oil of peppermint is firmer at \$2.40 per lb. Mandrake is scarce at 11*c.* per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla is easy at 11*c.*



"HAGGIS" AND THE HIGHER CHEMISTRY.

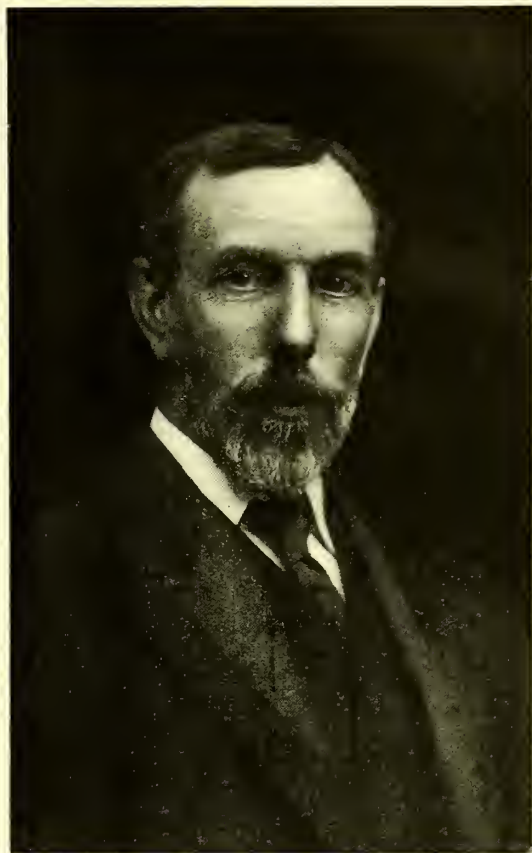
*The Piper gied an awesome skirl,
An' marble corridors did dirl,
While brain o' Sassenach did whirl
Wi' wonder in the "Holborn";
O' haggis, sirs, we had oor fill.
An' grave Sir William charmed us till
We shouted "Hooch!" for Watson-Will,
An' got a sang frae Cockburn.
—The Metro. Madrigal.*

THE tenth annual dinner of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy was held in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on November 28, with all the attributes of a Royal Scottish function. The Chairman, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., is a Scotchman; the Principal of the College, Mr. W. Watson-Will, is unblushingly Scotch; and there was a considerable sprinkling of Scotchmen in the company. It was therefore appropriate that Pipe-Major Smith, in full Highland costume, should "play in" the Chairman, that he should "play in" the haggis, and that reels, pibrochs, and strathspeys should enliven the proceedings while the serious business of dining was going on. Amongst those supporting the Chairman were seven of the ex-Chairmen at these dinners—Professor E. Divers, F.R.S., Dr. F. B. Power, Captain D. Peters, Messrs. Thomas Tyrer, G. Claridge Druce, A. C. Wootton, and W. L. Howie. There were also present Messrs. Charles Umney, J. W. Bowen, G. Spratt Taylor, R. Feaver Clarke, F. Bascombe, Surgeon-General W. G. Don, Dr. Harrison Martindale, Mr. J. Gordon Nicholson, and over two hundred others. "The King" having been honoured, the Chairman proposed

THE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Sir Wm. Ramsay said: About a fortnight ago, under the guidance of Mr. Watson-Will, I paid a visit to the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. What struck me most there was the spirit of absolute order which pervaded the whole establishment. (Applause.) Everything was in apple-pie order. I won't venture to say whether it was in anticipation of my visit that this apple-pie order prevailed. (Laughter.) I think not. Things looked as if they were always kept in order there. (Hear, hear.) I saw a number of young men investigating various problems—some qualitative, some quantitative. They appeared to know what they were doing, and their principal appeared also to know what they were

doing. (Applause.) When I went away I felt a sinking at the heart. I thought, this is not the sort of thing that goes on in my laboratory. We are much too scatter-brained. (Laughter.) We do not do things in that way. We leave the pupils more to their own devices. Then, on thinking of the question, it appeared to me, Mr. Watson-Will and I are



SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

not aiming at the same end. He is doing what is best for his purpose, and I am doing what is best for mine. I want to say a word or two about these purposes. In that laboratory there were young men—and I think I may also say some young ladies—trying

TO QUALIFY FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

They have a certain amount to learn in a limited time, and I think you will agree with me that everything is done which can be done to enable them to learn what they want to learn. (Loud applause.) Now, my problem is a somewhat different one. I get a number of young men, and also a certain amount of young ladies, who wish to be chemists, or, at all events, who say they do—chemists not only in the pharmaceutical sense of the word, but also in the scientific sense of the word, which ought not to do, but certainly does, differ a little. These pupils I usually try to leave to themselves as much as possible. I try not to teach them. I am not a believer in what is called spoon-feeding. (Hear, hear.) I have a good long talk with them one after the other, and then I abstain from them for a time, although it sometimes costs me a good deal of self-denial to do so. I leave the pupil for the best part of a week, trusting he will find out what he wants to know either by reading books, by exercising his brains, or, if it comes to the worst, by consulting his fellows or one of the assistants. If he finds out, I ask him how he has got the knowledge he has put into practice. I sometimes find one thing operating and sometimes another. I then give him a leg forward, and leave him to himself again. Some of the pupils waken up, and gradually begin

to trust themselves, and do all their common analytical experiments not because someone has done them before, or because they found them in a book, but because of their own efforts. After a year they begin to stand upon their legs and make experiments for themselves. After two years they are pretty confident of knowing how to do the thing. After three years they can easily tackle difficult problems, and after four years they can be turned out and confidently recommended for first-rate posts. (Applause.) That is a matter of training, and it appears to me that is the way I ought to work in training those men. It is quite true a great many of them do not rise to the occasion. They are not able to exercise the necessary faculties, or do not have them. I do what I can to suggest to these men that another career would suit them better—perhaps the Church, or the Stock Exchange, or the law—and I am glad to say that in many cases my advice is taken by these young gentlemen. They drift into other lines and very often prove successful. The editor of a well-known West of England newspaper has cause to thank me for stopping him becoming a chemist. As he was literary inclined, I advised him that he should become a reporter on a newspaper, which he did. The result is that he is editor of a very important paper at the present time. Now I want to say

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE GOAL

many of you are preparing for, and for which most of you have in your time prepared—that is, the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. It appears to me the object the Pharmaceutical Society must aim at is to prevent you committing—I do not know whether I should call it a crime—at all events, the fault of homicide. (Laughter.) They must have a sort of guarantee that you know what you are about, and for that reason an examination is necessary. It appears to me you ought not to be examined in what one might term pure chemistry, but ought to be examined in chemistry as applied to pharmacy, and I think the Pharmaceutical Society would do well when appointing examiners to appoint them from among your own number. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I am speaking on very general principles, as I am not familiar with your subject. Although I have had the honour conferred upon me of being an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, I have, I believe, no right to dispense. That is strictly forbidden by law. But here is a subject I do know about. The matriculation examination for the University of London comprises the subject of chemistry. It is no longer compulsory, although it used to be. Formerly examiners were professors or their assistants—persons who were certainly very well up in their subject, but who really had no experience whatever of school-teaching, except so far as they themselves had been taught chemistry at school. The result was the number of rejections in chemistry were very numerous—much more numerous than in most other subjects. A year ago last September the Senate of the University appointed school-teachers in chemistry as examiners, and the result was the boys found they got questions which they could be reasonably expected to answer. They were not more difficult or easier, but simply were of a different kind. As a consequence a very much greater percentage passed than at any previous examination. (Applause.) Indeed, the character of the examinee must be understood by the examiner before he is able to set questions for that examinee. (Hear, hear.) There is another point which I wish to discuss, though I do do not know that it directly bears upon your subject. Every one of us, I suppose, reads novels. In my case, after I have read a novel which has afforded me a considerable amount of interest at the time and great enjoyment, I do not think I remember very much about it afterwards. If I were asked to tell the plot of the novel, I should be in great doubt if I could. I might probably be able to repeat some parts of the dialogue that interested me, and if I were reminded of the plot, I might, perhaps, be able to say that I had read it some time ago. But if I started to read that novel over again, I should know at once that I had read it before, and would be able to recall much of the plot, and could then tell exactly what took place on such and such a page. Now, it appears to me, especially in those professions in which chemistry, for instance, does not bear a direct part, but only a subordinate part, that if a man

is not to be a chemist in the scientific or technical sense of the word, but is going to acquire a knowledge of chemistry for some ulterior motive, as a medical man or engineer, it is not necessary for him to acquire such a thorough-going knowledge of chemistry as we try to give him. It is not necessary to train him up to examination-point. All we should aim at is to make him attend a course of chemistry sufficient for the purpose, pay attention to lectures, take notes, and pass class-examinations to show that he is doing the work of the class reasonably well and is satisfying his teacher. By making him attend to the best of his ability, and following that up by a series of class-examinations, we would be doing as the Americans do. Why not let class-examinations count for final examinations? (Applause.) I do not think we in this country know what

THE SYSTEM OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

is. There are no degree-examinations, or very formal examinations. Class-examinations are held weekly or monthly, or even daily if the teacher desires, and these are assumed to be units. When students have accumulated a certain number of units, they are held to have taken their degree. That is the end of it. There may be an advantage, of course, in summing up one's information at the end, but most people are not made that way. Most people are not made to be barristers. What a barrister does is to get up his case in as short a time as possible and as thoroughly as possible, and to forget it as soon as possible. (Laughter and applause.) That is the plan that the authorities who control our examinations have been going upon. There are many other more valuable faculties than being able to get up a case and forget it. (Laughter.) It surely is a much more valuable faculty to penetrate the secrets of Nature. It takes an immense amount of scattered thought and a regular conceived train of ideas. They come one by one as the subject progresses. That, after all, is the faculty we want to train for chemists. (Applause.) We want to train investigators that they may complete their investigations of purely chemical or electro-engineering problems; in fact, all kinds of problems. And these problems are solved not by the clever barrister, but by the patient and plodding investigator. (Applause.) Some are quicker than others, but what we want to put into the head of the student is the power of accumulating ideas and gradually penetrating into the unknown. I do not think that is your object. Your object is to get through the examination set before you. I think it is perfectly right there should be a qualifying examination under the circumstances. The Government's object is to prevent manslaughter, and you ought to know enough of your subject to make the authorities sure that you will not take away life. They have a right to demand that. (Hear, hear.) But there is always the power to go on with investigations, and it occurs to me that many pharmacists, especially those beginning their profession, probably have a considerable amount of leisure. I expect those of you who start as pharmacists after leaving college may be expected not to have too much to do for some years. Why not devote these years to pharmaceutical research? (Hear, hear.) There is plenty to do, and I think you should try to do it. The best advice I can give students is never to let a day pass without doing something, even if it is only the cleaning out of a test-tube. (Laughter and applause.) The merest trifle will do, but keep on the line on which you are working for three months, and you will find that there are many days during which you can devote one, two, and even three hours to the work. (Applause.) Every day do a little, and do not get off the track. It may not be beyond possibility if some of you young pharmacists were to try to improve pharmacy by attempting to discover new drugs. There are endless things to be done, and it is for you to do them. There are so many problems for the scientific chemist that he has not as a rule time to take up pharmaceutical problems. Pharmacy wants a great deal of chemical investigation, but pharmacists must do it for themselves. There are few people who take to that line of life, but you must first be chemists and then afterwards pharmacists. On the whole, however, we must allow the chemists to pursue their own track, and they themselves must arrange chemistry for their own particular work. (Loud applause.)

THE REPLY.

Mr. Watson-Will was vociferously cheered on rising to respond. He congratulated Sir William Ramsay on the excellent work he had done on radium. This work would be of enormous advantage to chemistry, and would probably revolutionise many present-day chemical theories. Speaking directly to the toast, Mr. Watson-Will reminded the company that the session just closed completed the decennial of the Metropolitan College. These years had been fruitful of good work, and there was bright promise for the future. Without in any way wishing to amplify matters he thought he could claim with justice that 30 per cent. of the students who had qualified during these ten years had passed through the Metropolitan College. He deprecated the idea that had recently been put forward by the governing authorities to divide the Major examination. This examination of recent years had dwindled into neglect, and the authorities alone were responsible for it. Instead of endeavouring to keep the Major as the higher grade of practical examination, an attempt had been made to give it the importance of a scientific degree. It never is and never will be a scientific degree, said Mr. Watson-Will amid sympathetic "Hear, hears." He was quite sure the old Major man must think the present Major candidate with his divided examination gets off very easily. Speaking of examiners he said he had distinct recollections of the gentleman on his right (Mr. Charles Umney) examining him. Mr. Umney had the happy knack of eviscerating one in five minutes, but he was a thoroughly honest examiner in that he always took good care to find out what the candidate knew. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The Chairman then presented the certificates and medals to successful students as follows:

SILVER MEDALS.

Hugh William Wallis, George Edward Willoughby, Cyril Yeoman.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Practical Chemistry.—George Gardner Wain, George Edward Willoughby, Robert Valentine Sweetman, Charles Abel Davies.

Chemistry.—Edwin Gisborne Varley, Harold Crossland Hirst, William Beesley.

Pharmacy.—Harold Frederick Hodgson, Percival Gordon Tremlett, Robert Valentine Sweetman.

Botany.—Harold Frederick Hodgson, Harold Crossland Hirst, Robert Valentine Sweetman.

Materia Medica.—Harold Frederick Hodgson, Harold Crossland Hirst, Edward Chalmers.

Dispensing.—Ernest James Bisacre, Thomas Arthur Trythall, Joseph Luther Hirst.

AN IMPROMPTU.

After the prize distribution an incident occurred which showed the pleasant relations that exist between principal and students. The Chairman called upon Mr. W. A. Dale, who, much to the obvious mystification of Mr. Watson-Will, asked his acceptance of a solid silver tea-and-coffee service and a silver cigar-case, from past and present students, in commemoration of the decennial of the College. Mr. Watson-Will was quite taken aback, and his speech of thanks was delivered under the stress of considerable emotion.

The toast of "The Demonstrators" was proposed by Mr. T. H. Moore, an old student, and Messrs. H. Lucas, F. F. de Morgan, and D. J. Williams replied.

OTHER TOASTS.

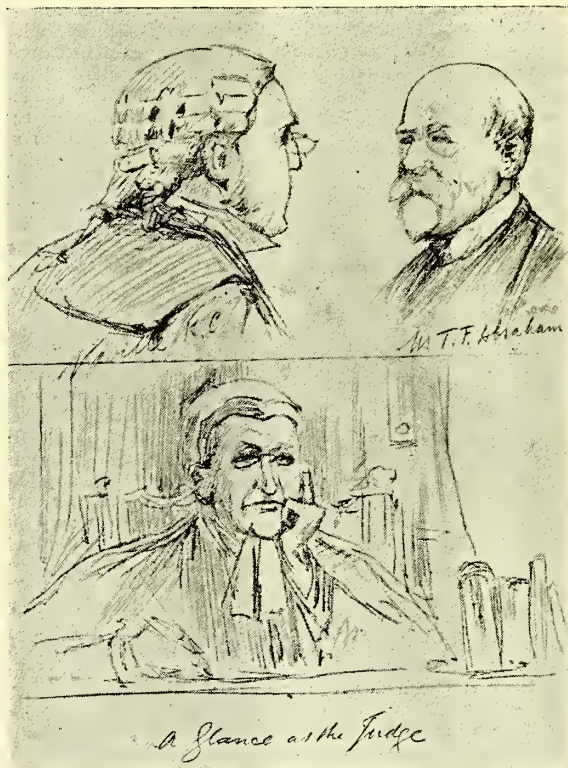
Mr. Thomas Tyrer, in proposing "The Students," laid stress on the necessity of thoroughly learning the A B C of science. It requires pains, perseverance, and faith, but it is of the utmost importance to have a good foundation to work on. He then spoke of the vast fields of research which are still open. There are about three million possible aniline dyes, but only a few thousands have as yet been isolated.

Mr. F. J. Boss replied in a witty speech. As a pharmaceutical ambassador of France, he delivered a message of good wishes to the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy from M. Léger (President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy). Other toasts were "The Visitors," by Dr. Power, to which Surgeon-General Don replied; and "The Chairman," given by Dr. Divers, to which Sir William Ramsay replied in a few sentences.

The Tabloid Trade-mark Case.

Conclusion of the Hearing.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on November 27, Mr. Justice Byrne resumed the hearing of the action Burroughs Wellcome & Co. against Thompson & Capper, which was brought by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants from passing off as "tabloids" compressed tablets not manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants, by selling their own goods in answer to orders for "tabloids" and "tabloids B. & W.," had passed off their goods as those



A PAGE FROM OUR ARTIST'S SKETCH-BOOK.

of the plaintiff company. The defendants denied having passed off their goods as those of the plaintiff company, offered an undertaking not to sell their own goods in answer to orders for "tabloids B. & W.," or "Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloids," but asserted that the word "tabloid" means merely a compressed drug in the form of a tablet, without reference to the goods of a particular maker, and moved to rectify the register of trade-marks by the removal of the words "Tabloid" and "Tabloids."

Mr. Moulton, K.C., Mr. R. Neville, K.C., Mr. Levett, K.C., Mr. Sebastian, and Mr. Kerley appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. A. J. Walter and Mr. Gray were counsel for the defendants. What follows here is the gist of the argument on November 26 to 28.

Mr. Walter, Proceeding to Address the Court

on the evidence, said that in view of what had been proved by the witnesses for the defence, he asked his Lordship to believe that if the books of the witnesses for the plaintiffs had been examined, they would have found the word "tabloid" used in precisely the same loose manner as it was clear had been the case from the actual documents

produced by the witnesses for the defence. The witnesses called for the plaintiffs did not give any evidence with regard to what the public understood at all. What was the evidence that had been given by chemist-and-druggist witnesses called on behalf of the defendants? Was it not absolutely beyond dispute that the word "tabloid" on that evidence had no signification whatever as meaning the goods of any particular person? The best way of all to test the thing was by documents. One chemist whose articles were clearly advertised as "tablets" produced over four hundred orders for these goods as tabloids. Nearly every chemist called for the defendants produced prescriptions and orders in which the word "tabloid" was used in precisely the same way. Evidence was given by every chemist that the customers who came and ordered goods from him used the word "tabloid" and "tablet" interchangeably. Mr. Carteighe, who had been in business a great number of years, and was past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, had said that he was in constant contact, both professionally and socially, with medical men, and that medical men used "tabloid" absolutely indiscriminately. In the year 1903 "tabloid" had become a part of the English language. "Tabloid," at the date of its birth, had a meaning. In the first instance the plaintiffs used it as a purely descriptive word, and they must take the consequences. It was not until 1896 or thereabouts that they endeavoured to claim the monopoly of that word under their registered trade-mark. Mr. Jones had told his Lordship that as a traveller he called on 800 doctors four times a year for three years with goods which were tablet goods, and the doctors in 90 per cent. of cases described his goods as "tabloid" goods. Could it be said that the word "tabloid" was a word of such secondary



MR. WALTER.

"For the defence."

meaning that it meant the goods of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome after such evidence as that? Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome & Co. had put up sign-posts in every chemist's shop, warning them under all the pains and penalties of the law if they used the term "tabloid." Why? Because it was their registered trade-mark. Now there was a motion before his Lordship to remove that difficulty out of their way, and to allow the word to be used, as it ought to be used, in its true meaning of tabloid—namely, a word indicating a kind of tablet, or whatever other article of that small description was commonly understood by the word "tabloid." Everybody who patented an article, and called it by a particular name in his specification, gave that name to the language at the end of fourteen years. It was exactly the same with a trade-mark. He was here attacking the plaintiffs' monopoly as a trade-mark, and saying they had none. The plaintiffs were saying, "Never mind whether it arose under a trade-mark; never mind that we had no right to monopolise; we have, in fact, monopolised by means of our threats under our trade-mark, and whether our trade-mark is good or bad we should be entitled to stop you just the same." In order to do that they had to make out that the word "tabloid" meant their goods and nothing else; that anybody ordering tabloids, anybody speaking of tabloids as applied to medical goods, meant the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and nothing else. Not one of the 400 people who wrote orders to Mr. Pears meant it. The doctors who wrote the prescriptions produced by the various chemists did not mean it. The doctors who ordered Mr. Jones's goods did not mean it. The public did not mean it. The whole basis upon which a passing-off action was founded was that you should not put into the hands of a person the opportunity of passing off to the

public goods which they did not intend to purchase. There was not a solitary trade witness who had not admitted that the claims that he recognised were monopoly claims of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome. Doctor after doctor called on behalf of the plaintiffs admitted that his patients asked him if they could have their medicines in tabloid form. What was the meaning of "tabloid form"? In tabloids—in the shape which is associated with the term "tabloid"—in the shape the word "tabloid" means. "Tabloid" was a word which reeked with meaning.

A Conversation with his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Byrne: You mean there is a sort of atmosphere about it?

Mr. Walter: It is an English word. The mere fact that it first saw its birth at a particular time does not make it an invented word.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Not necessarily, I agree.

Mr. Walter: Or a new word in the sense of not being an English word. It is a word composed of an English word and a known suffix used constantly in the English language.

Mr. Justice Byrne: I am not quite sure that that is strictly accurate: undoubtedly it was a word which was not used before.

Mr. Walter: I quite agree.

Mr. Justice Byrne: The question is whether it was a word so constructed as to convey "a description of the character or quality of the goods."

Mr. Walter: Certainly; I do not desire to put it higher than that.

Mr. Justice Byrne: The curious thing is when the thing was first mentioned to me I thought "tabloid" was quite an old word, but I am driven to this: I think it must be because I have got so accustomed to these goods on the market.

Mr. Walter: Of course, your Lordship has heard it everywhere, as we all do. One cannot talk in the English language without using the word. I put it as high as that—that it is robbing an Englishman of the right to which he is entitled.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Of developing his language properly.

Mr. Walter said it was an attempt to prevent the proper development of the English language. There was as much evolution going on in a language as there was in anything else.

Mr. Justice Byrne: What do you say the meaning was the moment it came into operation?

Mr. Walter: A sort of medicine-tablet. Tablet medically was a perfectly well understood term. The plaintiffs had endeavoured to appropriate "tablet" to themselves as a trade-mark, and endeavoured to stop others using it, but they had not the courage of their convictions. One's idea in reading the word "tabloid" was that it was a kind of "squashed pill."

Mr. Justice Byrne: You say "tabloid" is not a fancy word?

Mr. Walter: Certainly.

Mr. Justice Byrne: That form of word is obviously a new thing. What do you say it is composed of?

Mr. Walter: I should have said myself that it was an ordinary variant of a known word, tablet, although I see the dictionaries say "table, plus oid." If your Lordship says "table-oid" you get "tabloid" in the ordinary process of the tendency of the language to become shortened.

[The conversation continued on similar lines, and in the course of it his Lordship said, "The 'Wee Macgregor' indulged in 'tablet.' I do not know what shape that was."]

The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the case of passing-off, and contended that the plaintiffs had failed to show that the word "tabloid" meant the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and these goods only. Under these circumstances, he asked his Lordship to say they had failed to make out the case which was necessary under the head of passing-off. The plaintiffs could not get away from the body of evidence showing that the word, used in its primary meaning, was used as not meaning the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. As regarded the motion to strike the plaintiffs' trade-marks off the register, he would wait to

Hear what his Learned Friend had to Say.

Mr. Neville, K.C., in replying on the whole case on behalf of the plaintiffs, said he would first deal with the question

of passing-off, upon which depended to a certain extent the success or failure of the plaintiffs in their action. He understood his friend's argument amounted to this: that they could not succeed in a passing-off action brought against a retail chemist, although *ex concessis* "tabloid" was well known as descriptive of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s goods in the trade, because that meaning was not attributed to it by the public. The inference he asked his Lordship to draw from that was that consequently all retail chemists were entitled to sell any goods that they pleased under the name of "tabloid." That was the case made in the defence. The evidence of the defendants' own witnesses put an end to that case, because Mr. Bransby himself said he would not sell to a member of the public under an order for "tabloids" anything except Burroughs & Wellcome's make, except in such cases where it appeared beyond question that an error had been made, and that something was referred to which Burroughs & Wellcome's could not and did not make—such as a patent medicine patented by somebody else. Mr.



MR. KILBY PEARS, JUN.

Produced 400 orders.

Bransby said that, and that the instructions to all the assistants were to the same effect. Mr. Pears said that no honest manufacturer and no honest chemist would, in his opinion, sell any goods under the name "tabloid" to anyone unless they were convinced that the order was not intended to be for the goods of the makers whose goods were universally known in the trade as being "tabloid" goods.

The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence that had been given, commenting on the fact that Mr. Bransby was the only witness put forward on behalf of the defendants to meet the charge

of fraud which had been made, and contending that his evidence made the case practically an undefended one. All the witnesses had said that in the trade "tabloid" meant Burroughs & Wellcome's goods, and nothing else.

Mr. Justice Byrne thought that was so as regarded the trade, but not the doctors.

Mr. Neville said that was so, but he thought the real issue was the knowledge in the "trade." If they knew that "tabloid" meant the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, they were not entitled to assume when a person used "tabloid" he was not using it in the right sense. Mr. Walter said that chemists had a right, owing to the diversity of opinion amongst the public, to give tabloids when they were asked for. It was no use saying that, because the witnesses said they could not, without fraud, give to a customer over the counter, in response to an order for tabloids, any other goods but those of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. What was the use, after the evidence, arguing that the word "tabloid" had so lost any connection with Burroughs & Wellcome that the chemists did not understand the public, when they asked for tabloids, to mean Burroughs & Wellcome's goods? Mr. Bransby himself said, "To my mind there is no distinction between 'Tabloid B. & W.' and 'tabloids.'" The learned counsel then contended that it was a fraud on the part of a chemist to sell to a member of the public who did not know that "tabloid" was associated with the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, goods under that name made by another manufacturer, because the chemist knew he had no right to sell "tabloids" which were not made by the plaintiffs. The medical profession generally, he contended, knew that "tabloids" were of Burroughs & Wellcome's make. The plaintiffs had called the leading men in the profession, and they had said they always associated "tabloid" with Burroughs & Wellcome, and nobody else. It was no answer to that to say that there were a number of doctors who did not so understand the word. Mr. Walter had told his Lordship that what the Court did was to protect the ultimate purchaser. He ventured to think that was a total miscon-

ception of the whole basis of the trade-mark law. What the Court did was to protect the rights of the trader who had the mark. It was the trader's right to have a fair sale of his goods to the public by those in the trade, who knew that the trade-mark was his mark, and that the name was his name. By that he did not mean to suggest that a purchaser could not bring an action. Fraud, of course, gave a right of action to anybody who was defrauded. If the public did not know anything about "tabloid," as long as the "trade" knew that word was solely referable to the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, they would not be entitled, without inquiry, to hand over other makers' goods in answer to a request for tabloids.

Mr. Justice Byrne said of course he must decide this case on the evidence, but until about a year ago he did not know that "tabloid" was appropriated to Burroughs & Wellcome at all. He was one of the ignorant members of the public.

Mr. Neville went on to contend that if there was any confusion the defendants had caused it, and they were the last people in the world who could take advantage of it. As a broad proposition he submitted that in a trade where a name was known as the name of a particular trader, it was no defence to a delivery of goods of another maker to say, "I thought very likely the person who asked for it did not use the word in the same meaning as I attach to it, but in a more popular meaning which did not refer to the maker at all." Dealing with the question of trade-mark, he said the action must succeed with it or without it; but of course every argument he had used was much strengthened if the plaintiffs' trade-mark was legally on the register the whole of the time. To say that the public did not know that the word "tabloid" was identified with the plaintiffs' goods was no answer to an action against the defendants for substituting other makers' goods for those of the plaintiffs. It was stated by Mr. Walter that there was no evidence offered by the plaintiffs at all of the identification of the name with the plaintiffs' goods by the public. That was not the case, as the learned counsel proceeded to show by reference to the evidence of Mr. Druce, Mr. Peet, Mr. Harry Wilson, and others, his Lordship intervening with remarks respecting statements by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Atkins. That concluded what he had to say as to infringement.

Dealing with the question of trade-mark, Mr. Neville pointed out that under Section 76 of the Act of 1883 "The registration of a person as proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark, and shall after the expiration of five years from the date of the registration be conclusive evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act." The important matter was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to retain their mark on the register. Here the plaintiffs asserted and the defendants denied that on March 14, 1884, "tabloid" was a fancy word not in common use. The learned counsel cited a number of cases with a view of showing that "tabloid" was a word which could be properly registered under the Act.

Mr. Justice Byrne: You will not accept Mr. Walter's view that in the natural development of the English language this is just a common name?

Mr. Neville: That is a method of arguing *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. A word has been invented, has been used for eighteen years now, and it has often been adopted by persons who are using the English language; therefore, if the word had never been invented by you, somebody else would necessarily have invented it and made a present of it to the public, and it would have been a word just the same. I venture to think a conclusion of that sort is not a practical one. Counsel then contended that the plaintiffs' trade mark was properly registered in Class 3 for "chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy," because it has no meaning except in conjunction with the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It was only years afterwards that the defendants endeavoured to attribute a meaning to it. After the compressed drugs made by the plaintiffs had been in the market a great number of years makers of dictionaries and others had set themselves to work to give a meaning to it. Very few of the witnesses agreed, but there was not the slightest doubt they were endeavouring to describe the article they had known for eighteen years as a "tabloid." Had these witnesses been called before the Comptroller on March 14, 1884, and been

asked, "What is a tabloid?" they would have said, "I have never seen it before," because it was clear that no one had ever heard the word before Mr. Wellcome invented it. The Comptroller had "tablet" on his register, and it did not occur to him there was such a similarity between "tablet" and "tabloid" that "tabloid" ought not to be registered. He had no right to put on two marks which are so alike that they lead to confusion of mind. He (Mr. Neville) denied that "tabloid" was merely a colourable imitation of "tablet." When the plaintiffs had "tablet" as a trade-mark they had complaints at once, and they did not press it. With regard to tabloid, there had not been one single complaint from any source whatever up to the commencement of this action.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Although it has been constantly advertised, so that everybody in the trade must have had ample notice of it?

Mr. Neville: Yes. The only thing the Comptroller's action has resulted in is this—that other makers cannot sell their make as ours. That is the only monopoly given to a man by a trade-mark, and I submit my friend is wrong in supposing the monopoly in trade-marks is the same as in patents. I say it is a totally different thing. I say there is no harm done to anybody by allowing a man to retain the benefit of his own make. The learned counsel went on to contend that unless "tabloid" was so like "tablet" that there was no genuine distinction between the two, there could be no other conclusion except that it was distinctive, and concluded by reference to the evidence to show that "tabloid" was a fancy word not in common use, and meant the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, and had no reference to shape or form.

The Comptroller of Trade-marks Intervenes.

Mr. R. J. Parker addressed his Lordship on behalf of the Comptroller. He said that the crucial date in dealing with a question of this sort was the date of the registration. What had happened since was irrelevant. The real value of a trade-mark now had become a kind of monopoly-value. In this connection Mr. Parker instanced the word "vaseline," now in all dictionaries, but originally invented and registered and used as a trade-mark. The change for denoting the goods of a particular manufacturer has not affected the validity of the mark. The essence of a trade-mark is that it should be distinctive of the goods of the particular manufacturer, and under the Act of 1883 the true construction is that the fancy word must be a distinctive fancy word.

Mr. Justice Byrne: And that it need not necessarily be an invented word to be a fancy word. It is strong evidence if you find it is invented.

Mr. Parker: Yes. Of course, in considering whether a mark is distinctive or not, the existence in popular language of other words which are nearly similar, or which have syllables in common, is material. What you want to avoid is confusion in the minds of the public between two things. It ceases to be distinctive if and so far as the public might confuse the word which would not denote the goods of that particular manufacturer.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Did you hear Mr. Neville's argument on the question of registration in a particular class?

Mr. Parker: Yes. It is not necessary when you apply for the registration of a trade-mark to register it in the whole class. You may choose particular goods in that class.

The Last Words before Judgment.

Mr. Walter, replying on the motion to rectify, said Mr. Neville had said the question for decision was whether the word "tabloid" was a distinctive fancy word. With submission that was not the whole of the question. The question was whether it was a distinctive fancy word as applied to the goods for which it was intended to be used. User was essential for the existence of the trade-mark. It was a sufficient ground to strike a trade-mark off the register that it had never been used. The only user in relation to this trade-mark was user in connection with particular classes of goods—namely, compressed goods in a tabloid form. "Bovril" had no other meaning but the particular substance made by the Bovril Company. But a large number of persons used "tabloid" in a sense not meaning the substance or goods of a particular person, but applied generally to goods of a

particular class. And why? Because the word "tabloid" had meaning.

Mr. Justice Byrne: You say the word "tabloid" is a natural English word having a meaning apart from these goods?

Mr. Walter: Absolutely.

Mr. Justice Byrne: What is the exact meaning?

Mr. Walter: The word "tabloid" is a variant of the nature of a table or tablet. "Et" in tablet is the English form of the French diminutive "ette." The French "tablette" is the French technical term for these little disos, and "tablette" is only a little table. At the date "tabloid" was registered "tablet" was a perfectly well-known thing, and had been applied to goods of precisely the same kind and of the same shape—the double convex. For all Wyeth's tablets this picture and everything are exactly the same as the "tabloid." It is true "tabloid" is a more appropriate word for articles of that description than "tablet."

Mr. Justice Byrne: Why?

Mr. Walter said because tablet had more a sense of flatness, while "tabloid" was rather "of the nature of a little table." At the moment of "tabloid's" birth, it was used descriptively by the applicant, and in no other way.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Descriptively, in what sense?

Mr. Walter: "Tabloid shape." "This is a tabloid"—with a picture of it. Not, "My goods of this shape are distinguished from other goods because they are tabloids," but "Look at my tabloid. I show you what a tabloid is. I tell you it is a drug in a convenient form."

The learned counsel went on to ridicule Mr. Neville's argument that because twelve intelligent gentlemen did not understand what "tabloid" meant, therefore it could not possibly have a meaning. That which had been hidden from the wise the babes seemed to understand. (Laughter.) All and several of 400 people who wrote for tablets and enclosed advertisements of tablets applied for them under the term "tabloids." He could not cross-examine his Lordship as to how he became impregnated with the term "tabloid." (Laughter.)

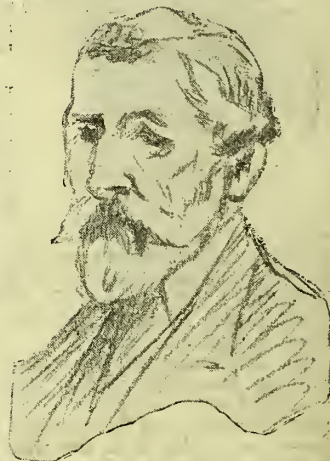
Mr. Justice Byrne: No; I am going to act on the evidence.

Mr. Walter: Quite so; but I do not think in the early days your Lordship associated it with anything except the general idea of form and shape and things of that kind. A "tabloid" is a "tablet." That is really the answer to the whole case. The answer to the argument that because "tabloid" had been on the register for eighteen years it was a good mark, was that Burroughs & Wellcome were possessed of much money. It cost much money to attack them, and therefore they had not been attacked.

Mr. Justice Byrne: No "village Hampden" has arisen for eighteen years. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walter: No, my Lord. The peroration of my friend's case was really an *ad misericordiam* appeal: "We have been on the register such a long time we ought not to come off." Of course, that is no argument at all. I submit that "tabloid" and "tabloids" within the meaning of the 64th Section of the Act of 1883 are not "distinctive fancy words not in common use," and on the grounds I have urged I ask your Lordship to remove the marks from the register, with the usual result.

Mr. Justice Byrne: I will give judgment shortly. Monday week, probably.



MR. FOSTER, OF SCARBOROUGH.

THERE were fifty-three lac-factories in India during 1901, employing 5,420 persons. This is a reduction of ninety-four factories and 1,817 persons compared with 1900.

Our Town Traveller.

IT seemed like a holiday journeying from Paddington westwards any day last week. On the day I selected it was brilliant sunshine; the carriage-windows were down, and had it not been for a little nip in the air and the potato-diggers in the fields, one would have thought it was the month of June. "Slough—all change for Windsor," broke my reverie on this beautiful England of ours, whose climate we forget, and whose rains evaporate when we glance o'er fields and hedgeways that have no equal in the world. The pharmaceutical for "Slough" is

"ELLIMANS."

To my request for direction the railway porter said, "First to the left, and first to the right." True enough; it brought me to the palatial buildings of Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., whose embrocations are the world's "rub" for man and beast. During the few seconds that I waited for my appointment with Mr. James Elliman, my eye caught a manifesto in the vestibule addressed to the employes of the firm on fiscal reform. It spoke on the subject in crisp sentences, but I had not got far with it before "Come this way, please," took me round to Mr. Elliman's room. Were I a professional interviewer, I would tell how the room reflected method, the essence of organisation, the art of the business, the simplicity of the born administrator. And perhaps there would be a word-picture of the man himself; but I am dealing with the last person in the world to make himself the subject of the interviewer's indiscretions. There is enough in his business and the attraction of his talk to keep one from the personal side. Ere long I got round to the fiscal question. There are few opportunities of getting figures respecting the blocks that foreign countries, and even some of our own Colonies, put on English proprietary articles. Elliman's embrocation is one of the articles that go with the Britisher wherever he goes, and when the bottle is empty he wants more, so Mr. Elliman is in an excellent position for speaking on the question from experience. He gave me some very striking facts about the barriers against the importation of his product which have grown in foreign countries during the past dozen years. Russia, by the imposition of 200 per cent. duty, enhances the value of a 1s. 1½d. bottle of "Elliman" to half-a-sovereign—not much chance for increasing or doing business there. A few years ago a fair trade was growing in Roumania, then the fiscal screw was put on, and what it could not do the pedantic professionalism of Roumanian pharmacy accomplished, so that now the only person who seems able to import "Elliman" into the country is the groom of the King's stables. This is a case of the King's horses doing the almost impossible. Then we come to Germany. The born Teuton has no greater longing for "Elliman" than he has for whisky, but there are a few colonies of Britishers in Germany, and they want "Elliman." Up to now they have got it through apothekers who, by taking a profit on the 60-per-cent. import-duty as well as all other outlays, have made more on it than the 25 per cent. that the firm secure to retailers at home. In spite of the heavy tax, Elliman has been growing in popularity in Germany; but a paternal Government wants the makers to tell the German public how the embrocation is made, what it is made of, and what the ingredients cost, and all that has to be put on the labels—or something. Their Government has not stopped to think that it is the stranger within its gates who uses "Elliman," and is more concerned about results than analytical details. And so we may go round the Continent gathering from the embrocation embargo evidence of how efforts to stop British imports by Customs duties are backed up by other official prohibitive devices. In 1895-1903 the firm exported 7,069½ worth more of their goods to British markets, but only 3,960½ more to the Continent, U.S.A., and South America, although they expended more in pushing business in these foreign markets than is represented by the increased sales in them. Mr. Elliman concludes that trade is hampered more in the foreign than in the Imperial markets, and in these markets there is now a possibility of considerable increase in trade if we can come

to terms with the fiscally independent Colonies. Canada and Australia both block business by taxes imposed upon pictorial and printed advertising-matter, and in those two markets the increase in sales is smaller in proportion than in the dependent Imperial markets.

All this is far away from the object of my visit. The firm are sending out to chemists just now copies of the second edition of the R.E.P. book corrected to date, to which has been added antidotes for poisons and malaria sanitary instructions. There have also been many alterations for the purpose of improvement in the clearness of the text. With the book they are sending an offer-form embodying (1) a showcard like any of the facsimiles enclosed, carriage paid by passenger train; (2) to register the chemist's address to send a showcard to be issued in 1904; (3) three dummies Royal embrocation 2s. size and six dummies Universal embrocation 1s. 1½d. size; and (4) packets of post-cards. All that one has to do is to put his label on the form and return it to the firm. I saw dozens of workmen packing the books, and hundreds of return forms ready to be attended to, and the firm invite any chemist to send in his name for a supply. Messrs. Elliman are now beginning to enclose with each bottle of the "Universal" embrocation a booklet about the R.E.P. book. This gives in reduced facsimile thirty-two pages from the book—sufficient to whet the appetite for the whole work—and all that the purchasers have to do in order to get the R.E.P. book is to send to Messrs. Elliman the last leaf from three of the booklets from the 1s. 1½d. size (printed in black) or one from the 2s. 9d. size (blue). The firm tell all about that in what they are now sending to chemists.

IN CLERKENWELL.

At the showrooms of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited) St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, I was quite bewildered by the array of Christmas caskets on view. The very latest in perfumes is "Sweet-pea Blossoms"—

"as true to Nature as it is possible, to get it," said Mr. Horatio Bolton, "and it is Queen Alexandra's favourite perfume, so we are having an exceedingly large sale for it." It is put up in cut-glass mushroom-stoppered bottles, bearing a neat gold-blocked raised label, representing the natural flowers in colours, while each bottle bears a pretty red bow. There are five sizes, the retail prices being 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each. Naturally the eighteenpenny is the most popular, but they all yield a handsome profit. "Floratum Bouquet" is another line Messrs. Bristow have just introduced, and, having had an opportunity of examining it at leisure, I find it to have a delicate and lasting odour. "Floratum" is boxed in gold-blocked watered-silk medallion cases holding three, and sells at 2s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Those who have not yet fixed up their Christmas orders would do well to inspect the company's fine collection of cases and caskets, ranging from the nimble sixpence up to two guineas.

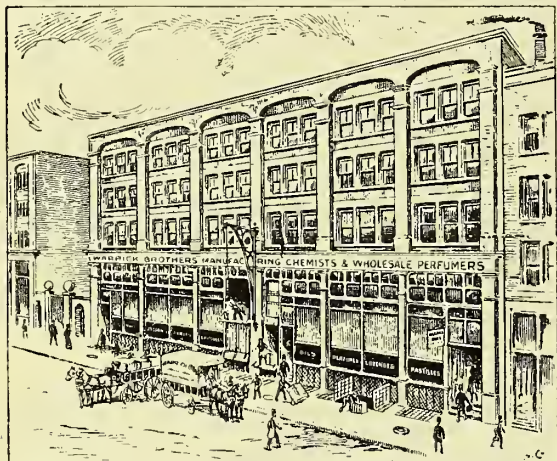
Near by the Walk dedicated to the Shepherdess, is 6 Nile Street, City Road, E.C. There, in a handsome building of five floors and a basement,

MESSRS. WARRICK BROTHERS

manufacture the cachous, amulets, and perles that keep sweet a sourly inclined world. This new building, recently occupied, I inspected a few days ago under the courteous guidance of Mr. Warrick. It is an essentially modern structure, with all the latest accepted improvements in architecture in vogue, and some points added which the ingenuity and observation of Mr. Warrick have induced. The offices on the ground floor are lighted by electricity. The building is heated by steam from a tubular boiler in the basement, the boiler being used solely for the heating-pipes and for the steam-pans. The lift and machinery are worked



by an unobtrusive but powerful motor on the third floor. The staircases leading from floor to floor are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and the doors are all made to open on the regulation emergency principle. In the basement bottles and cases are stored, and bottle-washing and such-like operations are carried on in proximity to the boiler aforementioned. Besides there are two open yards to the premises—for there are really two buildings in one, with about 3,000 superficial feet on each floor. The lighting and heating arrangements are admirable. There is an exceptional plenitude of light, and an even heat is sustained by means of double-cased windows and by reason of the ante-rooms and reception-rooms, which are petitioned off to ensure privacy, being constructed so that the partitions are not carried to the ceiling, thus ensuring an equable atmo-



sphere and obviating stuffiness. On the ground floor besides the offices there are packing-rooms and stock-rooms for crystallised pastilles and lozenges. On the first floor the packing of cachous is industriously being carried on. On the second floor "Cinet's Zephyrs" are being prepared for waiting upon an unperfumed world. There amulets and cachous are in process of manufacture in one building, and are being finished off and packed in the adjoining room. A neat storing system for amulets is to be notable. The amulets are packed in oblong boxes, with a small catch-opening at the bottom of the box. The boxes are kept always filled, and those at the bottom of the box are naturally cleared away first, thus preventing an accumulation of old stock. In this department I saw many very pretty perfume amulets in filigree work. Pendants, brooches, hatpins, room-ornaments of many chaste designs and of delightful odour were shown me. The latest idea is amulet Christmas cards. An amulet of any desired perfume is fixed to a Christmas card on which are printed in gilt lettering the seasonable sentiments. Amulets may be made with any name required printed on the back. This is an innovation that will commend itself to many purchasers. On the third floor is the manager's room, overlooking the various manufacturing departments. The perle-factory is adjacent, and on that floor all the factory goods are landed and inspected prior to being sent out. On the adjoining floor lozenge-making is going on, all the machinery for drying and mixing being in full play. Jujubes have been relegated to the fourth floor, where the steam-pans exhale their fruity odours, and real fruit-juice is seen standing in original bottles, ready for use in the preparation of the jujubes. The pastilles are crystallised in a specially set apart room on the same floor, and the top floor is devoted to the preparation and packing of capsules. The illustration will give some idea of the extent of the buildings, but the floor-space and air-space internally are prodigal for London. A complete system of telephonic communication is in vogue with all departments, and, taking it all in all, Messrs. Warrick's premises are well worth a visit, and are something to be proud of.

ERASMIC.

Passing through Oxford Street, I called in at the luxuriously appointed *salon* of the Erasmic Company, where Mr. John

Philp, the manager, was in attendance. The company have finished their Christmas trade, although they still have a choice and varied assortment of Erasmic casket-perfumes on exhibition at prices suitable for all buyers. Their latest perfume is styled "Dinna Forget," which is put up in elegant cut-glass bottles to retail at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each, and in soaps their newest bid for popularity is the Erasmic coal-tar toilet-soap, with three tablets in a box to retail at 10d., or 3½d. per tablet. These prices are protected, and in order to help the sale the company are remunerating their customers for window-displays to the extent of 1l. on orders of not less than three gross. The recently introduced "Duchess" brand soap, packed in assorted one dozen boxes, has proved to be so popular that many chemists readily obtain 3d. per tablet for it, although at 2d. it leaves a fair margin of profit. "Visitor's" tablets is now the latest adaptation of the "Peerless" and "Elite" Erasmic soaps; they are packed twelve in a box, and are suitable for giving away as samples, especially where a chemist has an eye to future business. Talking of samples reminds me that the company are to distribute free samples of their favourite Erasmic shaving-stick on a larger scale than ever, so that chemists should apply for their due share when making up their orders for Erasmic goods.

C. RAYNAUD & CO.

One of the most important sections of the business of Messrs. Claude Raynaud & Co., of Grasse (whose London house is located at 7, 8, and 9 Hosier Lane, E.C.), is to receive instructions from chemists for making up floral extracts and perfumes as "own" specialities, and this department, Mr. Delpch, the manager, assured me, kept them extremely busy. I had the opportunity of glancing over a sheaf of orders, which showed that the favourites at present are lily of the valley, Parma violet, wallflower, and white rose. The customer, as a rule, supplies his own labels and title, which is, of course, exclusive, and Messrs. Raynaud do the rest. Customers have a choice of over one hundred and twenty various floral extracts to select from, from which it may be gathered that the range of blends is practically illimitable. Messrs. Raynaud also make a speciality of face-powders, under the title of "Délíciosa." These comprise 6d. lines of violette de Parme, lilac, peau d'Espagne, opoponax, white rose, and heliotrope, but any other perfume may be obtained. It is now four years ago since the firm started their London branch, and during that time they have opened some two thousand accounts, and I was not at all surprised when Mr. Delpch told me he attributed it in a great measure to advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

When in the neighbourhood of Soho I could not refrain from calling on

MARION & CO. (LIMITED),

22 and 23 Soho Square, W., to inspect the immense variety of photographic mounts adapted for Christmas trade. I may note that specimen boxes of the chief varieties are made up, and are useful not only for sale as they are, but for ordering from. Some of the newest designs are a pretty antique miniature mount, the "Melton" series, and the "Garland" series, but it is really invidious to pick out a few patterns for special praise, as none of the designs are below the high standard which Marion's mounts have attained. A special list is published of Christmas mounts which gives a description of the particular mount with size, price, and motto. It may not be out of place to refer to the "Bromide" lamp (Groom's patent), which is a useful article for winter sale. The idea of the lamp is to provide changes of light at a moment's notice, so that the white light used for exposure can be changed to yellow or red at once when it is required for development. It is necessary for accuracy in exposure that the change takes place momentarily, and this is what the "Bromide" lamp does. It sells at from 7s. 6d. to 25s., according to whether petroleum, gas, or electric light is used as the illuminant, the price also being regulated by the size of the lamp. Christmas time always brings on a revival of the photographic trade, as cameras are popular as presents, and when looking for the latest patterns the photographic chemist should get particulars of the "Marion-Duplex" (plate or film) camera, of which a supplementary catalogue is published.